PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,282.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M. 1907.				
14th Dec.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903	MOLDAVIA	9500
28th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA...	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7388	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5294	.....	.....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7388	BRITANNIA ...	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st „	CALEDONIA.....	7388	MOOLTAN	9421
28th „	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7388	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7388	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA.....	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,365	Verron.....	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN.....	4,150	Martin.....	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer.....	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT....	6,378	Combe.....	11th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5538	Schmitz....	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,138	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda ...	...	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori.....	17th Dec. 1908	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	Hands	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kou	7th Jan. 1908	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,105	Mon. 16th Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA.....	1,700	Thur. 12th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA.....	2,170	Frid. 13th Dec.	12 noon.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 3,331 tons, sailing on or about 21st Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

SPECIAL XMAS RATES.

RETURN PASSAGES at single fare from 15th December.—Return passage must be completed by 15th January. For details apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th December, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich....	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † OHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
† P. FERDINAND .	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

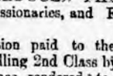
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Samoon House, 43, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey.....	5106	17th Dec.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA...	R. J. Garrick	2169	21st „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA.....	C.F.Osborne,R.N.	8,124	29th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA ...	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.OsborneR.N.	8,124	27th „
CIRCASSIA.....	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „
CASTALIA....	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9086 Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

POL ROGER

CUVEE DE RESERVE
EXTRA SEC
CHAMPAGNE,
1900
VINTAGE

This fashionable and popular Champagne is now in great demand at the leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants in London.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

Your CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR Gifts

Can best be purchased where the

STOCK IS LARGEST,
VARIETY GREATEST,
SELECTION CHOICEST,
PRICES LOWEST.

For choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs—be it JEWELLERY or SILVER WARE—and our Prices will compare favourably with those of any establishment in India.

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ORIGINALITY,
DISTINCTIVENESS
and that
STURDINESS
which invariably characterises the Best Class of
BRITISH-MADE WARE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

:o:

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating "Life Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager. BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

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AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street*,
BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11 20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7 25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11 30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10 35
40	46 11	69 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10 40
45	53 14	78 7	59 13	...	71 11	56 13	... 45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,381,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per HANSA Line Steamer "KYBFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana District, will receive at Thana, up to 3 P. M. (Standard Time), on the 21st December, 1907, Sealed Tenders for the COLLECTION and CARTING of METAL required for the Bombay-Poona Road. Particulars regarding metal required for each sub-division are given below.

Forms of application and other particulars can be obtained from the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, on payment of Rs. 2 for each portion of the work to be Tendered for.

Tenders will be received daily at the Office of the Undersigned, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays, holidays and the day of receiving Tenders being excepted.

THANA SUB-DIVISION.

Probable value of work.	...	Rs. 12,700
Deposit ...	...	Rs. 1,200
Earnest money...	...	Rs. 500

KALYAN SUB-DIVISION.

Probable value of work	...	Rs. 11,500
Deposit ...	...	Rs. 1,150
Earnest money...	...	Rs. 500

H. J. SYKES, B.A., I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
THANA DISTRICT.

THANA, 30th NOVEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, will take place in the School, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 14th December, 1907, at 4-30 P. M. His Excellency Sir GEORGE CLARKE, has kindly consented to preside, and Lady CLARKE to distribute the Prizes.

All friends of the Society are invited to attend.

J. J. HORNE,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1907, both inclusive, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January 1908.

No Concession Tickets will be issued over the Neral-Matheran Steam Tramway.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TRAIN DE LUXE.

TO SUIT the convenience of LOCAL RESIDENTS, this Train will leave BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, December 21st, instead of on Tuesday 24th, halting at Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra, leaving Agra on return journey on the 31st and arriving Bombay Thursday, January 2nd (morning). The charge for Tickets, inclusive of meals in Train (liquor excepted), is Rs. 200 each person, servant's fare extra.

RESIDENCE IN TRAIN.—Dining Car, Parlour Car, Bath-rooms, Sleeping Compartments are fitted with Electric Light. Only 2 persons' berth in each compartment. European attendant in charge of Train. Luggage and servants' carriages attached.

The plan of the Train is with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Bombay, to whom application for accommodation should be made.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1907-1908.

It is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on Saturday, 14th December, 1907, and about 14 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the season.

Rates of subscription for the EXTRA MEETINGS are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	30	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies ... ... each	5	...
NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.		
Book containing 14 Tickets	...	35
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies...	10	...

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES, will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

LADIES, and MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, are admitted to the Private Paddock FREE.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

LADIES' SEASON TICKETS are not available for Children.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE	
Gentleman	Rs. 5	Single Ticket ...	Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child ...	„ 2	Lady or Child ...	As. 12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C.,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. CLUB.
BYCULLA,
8th November 1907.

THE FINEST WHISKIES of the day, as Supplied to the British House of Commons, the leading Steamship Cos., Railway Cos, Clubs, Hotels, etc.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Per doz. Pints. Rs.	Per bot. Qts. Rs.	P. bot. Pints Rs a.
Clan Mackenzie, Old Scotch Whisky ...	36	21	3	1 12
Clan Mackenzie, (Cnoidich An Rich)		36	3	.....
The best Champagne is Ernest Irroy Carte D'Or, Extra Sec V 1900	70	40	6	3 8

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. MANECKJI & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 8, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SECOND ALTERATION OF STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME III.

WHEREAS a Notification for a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. III) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 29th December, 1898, 5th January, 1899, and 12th January, 1899, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor, and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the First Alteration) and a Notification of the first alteration was duly published under the provisions of the said Act in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 28th January, 1904, 4th February 1904, and 11th February 1904, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the first alteration of the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as altered and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28, 29 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that further improvements can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme and the said Trustees have altered the said Scheme a second time for the purpose of making such further improvements.

And whereas the said Scheme as so altered for the second time involves the acquisition of as well by agreement as otherwise than by agreement of certain lands other than the lands specified in the aforesaid Statements and Schedules as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act, that the said Scheme has been so altered a second time in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

(1). The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered (after omitting Block No. 33 and save as hereinafter set forth) remain as sanctioned. The limits of the undermentioned portions or Blocks of the Scheme so far as the same are altered are as follows:—

BLOCK No. 4.

(a) On the North (proceeding from West to East) property bearing Ward D Nos. 448 and 449; portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 450 and 451 respectively; properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1430, 1426, 1425, 1424, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, and 1404; part of Vilayati Fanas Wadi Lane properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1403 (2) and 1403 (1), part of Girgaum Back Road; properties bearing Ward D. Nos. 1396 (1), 1396 (3) and 1396 (2) respectively, another part of Girgaum Back Road;

(b) On the North-east part of the same Road;

(c) On the South (proceeding from East to West) a portion of property bearing Ward D Nos. 1336, (1 and 2) and 1337; properties bearing Ward D Nos. 343 (4B). 343 (4C), respectively, part of Benham Hall Lane; properties bearing Ward D Nos. 344, 1355 (2) respectively, a part of Bhat Wady Lane; portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1393 (1), 1393 (2), 1393 (3), 1387, 1386, 1382, 1381, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372 and 406 respectively; and

(d) On the South-west and West portions of Girgaum Road and Breach Candy Road.

BLOCK No. 8. Situate on the North side of Chunam Kiln Street:—

(a) On the West properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1898 (6), 1899 (8), 1900 (7), 1900 (14), 1900 (18).

(b) On the North properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1894 and 1895 (2) respectively and a portion of a private lane,

(c) On the East a further portion of the said private lane and a portion of Chunam Kiln Street and

(d) on the South another portion of Chunam Kiln Street.

BLOCK No. 6.

(a) On the West a portion of Charni Road property bearing D Ward No. 1734 (1 & 2);

(b) On the North part of Khetwady Main Road properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1844, 1845 (1), 1845 (2) part of 1843 (2), 1841 & 1839 respectively;

(c) On the East or North-east part of Khetwady Main Road and

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1821, 1900 and 1828 respectively, properties bearing Ward D. Nos. 1613 & 1619 (1 and 2) respectively; portion of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1620, 1624 (1 & 2), 1629 part of 1637 (b) and 1781 (1 & 2) respectively.

BLOCK No. 10.

(a) On the West part of 4th Khetwady Lane;

(b) On the North properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1911, 1780 and 1779 respectively;

(c) On the East or South east part of 3rd Khetwady Lane and

(d) On the South or South-west properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1771 and 1921 respectively.

BLOCK No. 13.

(a) On the North portion of Falkland Road;

(b) On the East by portion of Ardeshir Dady Street;

(c) On the South by portion of property bearing Ward D No. 1573 (1 & 2), properties bearing Ward D Nos. 1574 and 1703, and

(d) On the West by portion of 1st Khetwady Lane.

BLOCK No. 14.

(a) On the North by portion of Falkland Road.

(b) On the East by portion of Islampura Street.

(c) On the South by Islampura Cross Lane and property bearing Ward C No. 6719 (2);

(d) On the West by portion of Ardeshir Dady Street.

BLOCK Nos. 15 & 16.

(a) On the West portions of Falkland Road and Trimbak Parashram Street;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) property bearing Ward No. 7879, portion of 2nd Pathan Street, properties bearing C Ward No. 7864, 7865 & 7833 respectively, portion of 1st Pathan Street and properties bearing C Ward No. 7860, 7761 and 7760 respectively;

(c) On the East portion of Northbrook Street and

(d) On the South-west portion of Falkland Road.

BLOCK No. 19.

(a) On the North by properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7490 and 7411;

(b) On the East by portion of Duncan Road;

(c) On 7 South properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7400 and 477;

(d) On the West portion of Bhandari Street.

BLOCK No. 22.

(a) On the West a portion of Khoja Street;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7239 and 7201 respectively;

(c) On the East Chinma Butcher Street and

(d) On the South Duncan 1st Cross Lane.

BLOCK No 25.

(a) On the West portion of Doctor Street;

(b) On the North properties bearing C Ward Nos. 7008 and 6896 respectively;

(c) On the East portion of Dhabu Street and

(d) On the South portion of Erskine Road.

BLOCK Nos. 26 and 27.

(a) On the West portion of Dhabu Street and portion of BLOCK No. 25;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) portion of Dharamsi Street, Ward C No. 6853 portion of Baloo Street and another portion of Dharamsi Street;

(c) On the East portion of Parel Road and

(d) On the South portion of Erskine Road.

BLOCK No. 28.

(a) On the West portion of Parel Road;

(b) On the North portion of Emamwada Road;

(c) On the East portion of Memon Wada Road and

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 2503, 3143 portion of Cross Lane and property bearing B Ward No. 2250 respectively.

BLOCKS Nos. 29, 30 and 31.

(a) On the West (proceeding from South to North) portion of Memon Wada Road property bearing B Ward No. 2425 (1 & 2) and 2426 and another portion of Memon Wada Road.

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) part of Emamwada Road and properties bearing Ward B Nos. 3870 (2) 3371, 3873 to 3883 respectively;

(c) On the East (proceeding from North to South) properties bearing Ward B Nos. 3873 to 3883 & 3292, and portion of Tandel Street and

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West. properties bearing Ward B Nos. 2820 and 2706 portion of Jakaria Musjid Street properties bearing Ward B Nos. 2733 & 2609 portions of Kambekar Street and portion of new Bengalpura Street and properties bearing Ward B Nos. 3263, 3262 and 2416

BLOCK No. 32.

(a) On the West (proceeding from South to North) portion of Tandel Street portion of peperty bearing Ward B No. 3292 and another portion of Tandel Street;

(b) On the North property bearing Ward B No. 2986

(c) On the East portion of Nishanpada Road;

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT.—*Contd.*

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) another portion of Nishanpada Road properties bearing Ward B Nos. 2914, 2918, 3212 (1 & 2), 3211 (14) to and 2786.

BLOCK No. 34.

(a) On the West portion of Nishanpada Road;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3877, 3334 & 333 respectively portion of Oomerkhady Street and properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3064 (1) and (2);

(c) On the East portions of Dongri Street and Samuel Street; and

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3923 and 2860.

BLOCK No. 35.

(a) On the West, North and East portions of Samuel and Dongri Streets and

(b) On the South property bearing B Ward No. 3055.

BLOCK No. 36.

(a) On the West portion of Dongri Street;

(b) On the North (proceeding from West to East) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3683, 3671 and 3814;

(c) On the East portion of 1st Nowroji Hill Road;

(d) On the South (proceeding from East to West) properties bearing B Ward Nos. 3806, 3807, and 3805; and 3655, 3656.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme so altered, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional plots of land now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a Blue border line on the said Map and are marked with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O respectively, and also two Plots distinguished by Yellow colour situated within the limits of Block No 27 aforesaid and marked a, b, c, d, & e, f, g, h, on the Map, and also 34 plots forming portions of Public Streets and distinguished by a Neutral tint colour on the said Map and marked with the letters a, a, b, c, c, d, d (1), e, e, f, g, h, h, i, i, j, j, j, j, k, k 1 1, m, n, n, o, p, p, q, r, s, s.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.
BOMBAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER GOKULDAS JETHA, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, Deceased,

DAMODER KHIMJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu, Merchant, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will.... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 6th day of December, 1907.
MESSRS. DIKSHIT DHANJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE KACACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15—17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, 1907, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and, confirm the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1907.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.

3. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, 5th DECEMBER 1907.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 19th December 1907 both days inclusive.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Shanghai.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Timtsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY *Agent.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

The Plains of Silence. By A. and C. Askew.
The Stumbling Block. By Justus Miles Forman.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriott.
The City of Pleasure. By Arnold Bennett.
Laid up in Lavender. By Stanley J. Weyman.
Her Convict. By M. E. Braddon.
The Square Peg. By W. E. Norris.
The Messenger. By F. Frankfort Moore.
Major Vigoureux. By "Q."
A Lindsay O' the Dales. By A. G. Hales.
The Girl and the Miracle. By Richard Marsh.
A Shepherd of Kensington. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
Conspirators. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Fair Margaret. By H. Rider Haggard.
In the Queen's Service. By Dick Donovan.
The Angel of Forgiveness. By R. N. Carey.
The Power of the Keys. By Sydney C. Grier.
Alice for Short. By Wm. de Morgan.
The Younger Set. By R. W. Chambers.
Arethusa. By A. Marion Crawford.
The Stooping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett.
Arizona Nights. By Stewart Ed. White.
Tales of Two People. By Anthony Hope.
The Call of the Deep. By Frank Bullen.
The Little Anarchist. By A. W. Marchmont.
Vida. By S. R. Crockett.
The Weavers. By Gilbert Parker.
Four Men with a Van. By B. Andon.
Love the Judge. By Wymond Carey.
The Bachelor Girls. By Keble Howard.
Joan Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson.
The Soul of a Priest. By the Duke Litta.
Kate Meredith. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
Captain Desmond, V. C. By Maud Diver.
The Shadow of the Unseen. By Barry Pain and Jas. Blyth.
A Sentimental Season. By Thomas Cobb.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

SUITING FLANNELS.

Rs. 11-4 nett per suit length of 7 yards.

Samples Free on Application,
ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE OR
AGENTS:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and KARACHI.

WHY use Whitewash or Colorwash
When you can get a Water Paint
As CHEAP, more DURABLE and INFINITELY MORE SUPERIOR?
WHY use Oil Paints
When you can get a Water Paint
FAR CHEAPER, as durable, and more adaptable for the requirements of this country?
WHY use any other Wall Finish than
"TEMERARE."

TEMERARE is the Queen of Cold Water Paints.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of beautiful tints and White.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof, and Antiseptic.
TEMERARE is CHEAP enough for the STABLE, and ARTISTIC enough for the PALACE.
TEMERARE is sold in 1-lb, 3-lbs, and 7-lbs. packets, or per cwt.
Send for Shade Card and full descriptive circular to the Sole Agents for India:—

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay

DR BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA PATAR MEDICAL HALL
Kumta Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH.
ON THE MAIDAN,
NEXT SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT!!!
INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

THREE PERFORMANCES FROM 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T.)

A FOURTH PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY from 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)

TO-NIGHT: TO-NIGHT!!

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage extended to this

"GRAND SHOW"
we notify the public that
this Programme is even more wondrous than the previous one.

With to-night's Programme we command a great success owing to the most charming films ever exhibited in Bombay, ONE OF WHICH the very POPULAR FAIRY TALE

"CINDERELLA."

PRICES:

Reserved Seats:— Velvet Sofas, (three Seats) ..... Rs. 5 Velvet Arm Chairs... Rs. 2	First Class, Arm Chairs ..... Re. 1 Second Class, Chairs, As. 8 Third Class, Chairs, As. 4

Soldiers and Children at Half Rates for 1st and 2nd Class only.

THE HIPPODROME.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.,
Gov. of Bombay.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

Still the talk of Bombay, and likely to be.

POPULARITY THE PRIZE OF PERFECTION

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
By Our Brilliant Co.

CROWDED HOUSES AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE NIGHTLY.

AN ESTABLISHED POPULARITY.

ON THE
ESPLANADE, MAIDAN.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.

W. ASHBY, Rep., Watson's Hotel.

DHOBEE TALAO. DHOBEE TALAO.

"THE EMPIRE
CINEMATOGRAPH."
FRAMJI COWASJEE HALL,
DHOBEE TALAO.

Every Night THREE SESSIONS.
Every Night.

Entire Change of Programme every THURSDAY.
Fresh Pictures every week on SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 4 P.M. MATINEE FOR CHILDREN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

First Class	...	Rs. 2 0 0
Second Class	...	„ 1 0 0
Third Class	...	„ 0 8 0

For Soldiers and Children half price.

1st Session, 7 to 8 P. M.
2nd Session, 8-30 to 9-30 P. M.
3rd Session, 10 to 11 P. M.

DHOBEE TALAO. DHOBEE TALAO.

SKATING RINK.

GENERAL SKATING SESSION,
EVENING FROM 6 TO 8, AND 9-30 TO 11-30.
Admission One Rupee.
PRACTICE SESSIONS, MORNING FROM 8 TO 9-30.
Admission and use of Skates, One Rupee,
Ladies and Children, eight Annas.
Learners, Ladies only, from 10 to 12 a.m.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSION.
Every THURSDAY Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SEASON TICKETS,
INCLUDING USE OF SKATES, Rs. 100.
Family Tickets for Lady and Gentleman, Rs. 150.
ADMISSION ONLY WITHOUT USE OF SKATES, Rs. 50.
SEASON TICKETS WITH PAIR OF NEW SKATES covering Admission and use of floor, Rs. 125.
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS FOR ADMISSION and use of Skates at any Session, Rs. 30
BOOKS OF 12 TICKETS FOR GENTLEMEN „ 10
Do. 15 „ LADY ... ... „ 10
Season, Monthly and Club Tickets can be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse, Hornby Road, Fort.

BEYNON'S
ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE
IN
BLACK AND BROWN SHADES
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions which available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 2 and higher for very old issues, if available

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Order note.—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—Splendid FOX TERRIER BITCH with Pedigree. Apply on Board S. S. "OTHELLO," Prince's Dock, B. Shed.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ark Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17

LIQUID FUEL

OR **PESTERINE**

AND **SHELL PETROL.**

FULL SUPPLIES are expected to arrive at Bombay by the 15th instant and will at once be available.

LIQUID FUEL—
FOR DIESEL AND OTHER OIL ENGINES
„ MOTIVE POWER
„ LOCOMOTION
„ DISINFECTION
„ COMBATING PLAGUE
„ DUST-LAYING.

PETROL—
FOR LAMPS
„ MOTOR CARS
„ MOTOR BOATS
„ SPEED and RELIABILITY and NON-FOULING of VALVES and PLUGS.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, PARSI BAZAAR STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Morven, 2,272 tons, Captain F Norrie, will sail to-day for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Baralong, 2,661 tons, Captain W Keasley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I S N Company's, steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain R S Maclachlan, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's, steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo, and Mr. Lane, Mrs and Miss Savage and 135 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's, steamer Lingo, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Souter, Mr. Hill, Mr. Chminger, Mr. Lawather, Revd Cant Chrichton, Mr. Jairam, Mr. A B Watson and 615 deck passengers.

The P and O Company's, steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain A L Valentine, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Capt and Mrs H C Reeves, Mr and Mrs W Roberts, Mr S H Edwards, Mr and Mrs C H Smith, Miss B Smith, Mr S V Smith, Mr P Cararis, Miss Booth, Mr. W S Tinkler, and Capt. H W Miller. For Sydney:—Private Thomas. For Melbourne:—Mr and Mrs Campbell, Miss Kiddle. For Singapore:—Mr L P Solomon, Mr C S Meyer. For Hongkong:—Mr A O Graham, Mr Leeson, Mr Lai Hong, Rev and Mrs A W Mell, and 3 children, and Dr R B Metherill.

FLAGSTAFF SHOAL.

Notice is given that drilling barges working on Flagstaff Shoal east of Ballard Pier will fire charges of dynamite on the Shoal at slack water every day until further notice. As a cautionary signal the barges will hoist a red flag fifteen minutes before blasting operations commence and five minutes before the charges are fired one barge will blow a prolonged blast on her steam whistle.

No boat or Steam Launch should approach within 250 feet of the barges when the red flag is hoisted.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Capt James.... R Navy
the stream.
H M S Hyacinth .... Capt A W Heneage .... R Navy
H M S Perseus .... Capt Christian .... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—DEC. 11.

Amar, tug .... 2567 Lash .... G G Telpal
Beira .... 2571 Poltz .... R A Willis
Baralong .... 2661 Keasley .... M M & Co
Dragman .... 2951 Middleton .... R Nelson & Co
Ipswich .... 515 Pelling .... Shah S N Co
Itola .... 3402 Stibeing .... M M & Co
Investigator .... 12 Little .... Graham & Grahame and Co
Kyebfels .... 79 Von Thoben .... Glade & Co
Laudara .... 218 Austin .... M M & Co
Lhasa .... 936 Tothwell .... M M & Co
Linga .... 948 Rickford .... M M and Co
Madura .... 1273 Ulrich .... M M & Co
Niram .... 2041 Forni .... T M & Co
Oriental .... 3583 Palmer .... P & O Co
President .... 2087 Tape .... A Strands
Quilos .... 4912 Anderson .... M M & Co
Shah Ameer .... 1922 Pilling .... A A Hassun
Shah Nasir .... 2 55 Grant .... Shah N N Co
Shirala .... 3400 Scott .... M M & Co
Sirdhana .... 2074 Fry .... M M & Co
Sahabalii .... 1725 Smith .... W & A G & Co
Umballi .... 2145 Rickford .... R A Willis
Ujina .... 3429 Kendall, Calcutta .... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—DEC. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Othello	3327	Bradley	Hull	29-12	P Muir & Co
C & R Zibenchia	2899	Downing	Leghorn	13-12	M M & Co
D & E Bardistan	3240	Davies	Marseilles	23-12	M M & Co
F Clan Graham	3388	Elliot	Chittagong	14-12	F M & Co
H Gouverneur	2096	Burnside	Durban	19-12	A Strandes
K Kahamoya Maru	3443	Takeda	Kobe	19-12	NYK Kaisha
M Maragon	3370	Hodgson	Repairing		M M & Co
N Hampton	2740	Courtney	Philadelphia	20-12	R A Willis
P Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	31-12	K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—DEC. 11.

VICTORIA DOCK.

I City of Madrid	3135	Martin	Kobe	12-12	K N & Co
2 Scindia	6705	Abrey	Liverpool	17-12	W & A G & Co
3 Babbuino	2684	Coglioto	Genoa	15-12	F & R S N Co
4 Capri	3781	Belsito	Shanghai	17-12	F & R S N Co
5 Surada	3409	Archdeacon	Repairing		F M M & Co
6 Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	16-12	A Lloyd S N Co
8 Ischia	2784	Diul	Genoa	20-12	F B'tino S N Co
9 Calonia	3129	Towse	London	82-08	P and O Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	21-12	P & O Co
16 St Helena	2768	Robertson	Genoa	14-12	T M'son & Co

H W P D

Bahadurl	829	Fakeera	Mangalore	18-12	Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Fakira	N P		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Wullji	Bhar	10-12	Bo S N Co
Ponni	557	Shamsulla	Bhavar	14-12	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Kchi	10-12	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Firoozi	3095	Watson	Jeddah	16-12	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Baralong s	Keasley	Calcutta, Nov 18
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Dec 9

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Pundits	Crebbin	Karachi
	Kageshima Maru s	Arakawa	Kobe, &c
	Arcadia s	Valintine	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Marvin, Valentine, for Shanghai, &c.
„ Culna, Maclachlan, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Dwarka Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Peninsular, for London.
„ Madura, for Persian Gulf, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—20 bales cotton, Khimjee Visram and Co; 500 bales cotton, Dwarkar and Co; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 102 bales wool M Ramjeedas, 1 bales wool, P Maganmul; 164 bales wool, N Gokuldass; 30 bales wool, J M Rehimtoola; 50 bales twist, Nowrojee Wadia and Sons; 46 bales wool H A J Mahomed.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—1 bale twist, Nowrojee Wadia and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—3 } cwts gum Govindjee Tajpal.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—91 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola; 91 cwts horns, G Sachedina; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 50 bales hides &c P E Boyce and Sons.
Peninsular s—1 case ivory Owen and Okeel.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John H Barney s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, G Tajpal and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—2 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—12 bales cotton, Balli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
St Helena s—3,894 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co 55 bales cotton, G Tijpal and Co.
Umballi s—1,950 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—165 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Visram and Co; 990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 300 bales cotton, 5,520 cwts mowrasseed, 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Co Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 504 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, Schroder Smidt and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 350 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Co Balduino s—202 cwts castorseed, Societa C Italiana.
Ischia s—202 cwts castorseed, Societa C Italiana.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—34 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BOSTON.

D Co Balduino s—1 bundle woollen carpets, Towner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—30 bales twist Kahn and Kahn, 5 bales twist, The Central I S W M Co, 65 bales twist the Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ld, 114 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—100 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 10,000 cwts boneneal, R Kaderbhoy, 200 bales Cotton G Tejpal and Co, 1,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s—500 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—400 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—300 bales Cotton, the Metsui B Kaisha, 200 bales Cotton the Japan Cotton Trading Co Ld, 200 bales Cotton, D.B. Petit and Co, 300 bales Cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR YEKOHAMA.

Wakamiya Maru s—300 bales Cotton, the Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—40 bales Cotton, Volkart Brothers, 100 bales Cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co Ld.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

419—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 14th inst.
Today Thursday the 12th—Semaphore Drill in rear of the Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
H.—"H" "R" and "M" Companies Parade on the Maidan at 4 p. m.
Friday the 13th—Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 a.m.
Saturday the 14th.—"H" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 7-45 a. m.
420—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
421—Extract from India Army Orders dated 11th November is published for information:—
556—Volunteer Long Service Medal—Silver medals have been awarded to the members of the Indian Volunteer Force named below:—

x x x x x

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Sergeant H M Netscher.

x x x x x

422—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company, No 6215 Volunteer C Osborne.
423—Extract from Government Resolution General Department No 7285 dated 4th December is published for information:—
Second Lieutenant John Lapraik resigns his Commission with effect from the 12th November.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

360 DRILLS.

No 1 Company—Saturday the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. Parade at B V A Club and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 6" Gun Drill.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Company—6" B L Gun Drill at Mahaluximi Fort as follows:—
Thursday the 12th instant at 9 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Cats.
Saturday the 14th instant at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

361 PROF. CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 12th instant at 7 p.m.

362 RANGE.

The Range at Sewris Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 15th instant.
Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhoni Talao Panwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	0	0	77
Total plague deaths to date	141,292		
Same date last year	0		85

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
3	1

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

DECEMBER, 11th 1907.

ard.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	24	39	6
B	143	180	16
C	55	102	1
D	74	46	0
E	183	172	4
F & G	104	6	0
Total to date	590	655	21
Total rats killed			1,266

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 10.] [BOMBAY, *December* 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 7/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 1/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	100 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 5/16	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London	25 3/4	unchgd	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	26		1/16
Do. in New York	55 1/2		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25-19 1/2	unchgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20-52		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4-85 1/4		1/2
Discount Bank of England Rate	7 since	7th Nov.	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 5/8	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 7/8	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 3/4	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 1/2		1/3

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500
Imports	17,000
Mid-Americans	6-34—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5-92 —08	5-96 —08	5-96 —08	5-97 —08	5-98 —08
May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	
5-99 —07	5-98 —08	5-96 —08	5-97 —08	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	76,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	76,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 „
Do. to Continent	37,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·65 —30	
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·20—44	Declined owing to weak cables and bulls unloading. The Bureau report is construed as bearish.
Do. do. Jan. 10·79—47	

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton,—11 7/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Jan. 10·93—37
do. March 10·94—36
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

BUREAU ESTIMATE.

Washington, Dec. 10th, 1907.

The U. S. Department of Agricultural estimate the total yield cotton crop for the season at 11,676,000 Commercial Bales.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/2 Dec.-Jan.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/2 Dec.-Jan—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 52 1/4 Dec.-Jany.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46, Dec.-Jan—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 3s. 6d.—Value.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	£76
Yellow Metal	d. 6 7/8

Bar Iron:—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 6 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 x F. O. B. Liverppol	£ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 15 0

ARRIVALS:—

"Ischia."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovereigns	Rs. 2,340	Alexandria	Arabia	A G H A A Reza.
Gold Coins	1,233			
Rupees	50			
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Koweit	Dwarka	H E H Alfoos.
1 Parcel Silver	24	London	Oriental	Yokohama Bk
1 Parcel Silver	15	London	Peninsular	Yokohama Bk

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [11TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Borrowers for two months' at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T. 1s. 3 29/32d. on demand and 1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 3/16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Bills are very scarce and in their absence there is little likelihood of any advance in rates. One or two Banks were offering to sell at 1s. 3¼d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. on demands but they only found a small enquiry. Far Eastern rates are more or less nominal but their tendency is also weak.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/32d. to 3/16d.
Do. 6 months sight	...	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		169 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		129
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	142
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	101 3/4

Government Paper:—
This morning market opened steadier at 96 1/2 for ready and 96 7/16 for the settlement. A fairly large business has been passing in the Bazaar and at the close the market is 1/16 higher. Calcutta market is also firmer, their quotations being advised as 96 5/8 ready and 96 7/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 96·9
1st Settlement	...	„ 96·6

Bullion:—
On Tuesday ready Bar silver in London closed unchanged at 25 3-4 while the rate for delivery in two months was ⅛ down at 26. New York was 1-4 lower at 55 1-2. Locally ready bars opened at 67 3-4 ex-duty but improved to 68 1-8 ex-duty before the close. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	68	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	68	2	0
Ditto 2nd „	68	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The Bureau estimate of the crop viz. 11,676,000 bales has been construed as "bearish," probably owing to this estimate being invariably below the actual outturn of the crop. There is nothing, however, this season to point to an underestimate, in fact many reliable authorities give figures considerably below the Bureau. It is therefore possible that the slump in New York is of a temporary character, and due to a rush to sell and realize profits on the late rise; and that more mature consideration will construe the Bureau Estimate as rather "bullish" than "bearish."

Be that as it may the Report here caused a drop of Rs. 4 all round this morning, but the market became steadier during the day, as a fair business was forthcoming at the decline, and at the close quotations are as under, showing a recovery of about Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	272	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	266	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	234	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	228	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	219	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	218	
Fine M. G. Mottia ...	204/5	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199/200	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	205/6	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	199/200	
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	203	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	189	

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	...	Easier
Estimated Sales	...	15,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	18,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
5·79 —13	5·82 —14	5·82 —12	5·83 —14	5·84 —14
M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
5·85 —14	5·84 —14	5·83 —13	5·73 —14	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The market is steady with more enquiry and we quote as under:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 12 0	B. T.
December	...	„ 8 3 6	R. T.
May	...	„ 8 9 0	

RAPESEED—
The market is steadier but there is not much business doing. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 8 14 0	
Yellow Guzerat ready	...	„ 10 1 0	

Gingellyseed:—
The market is rather firmer with a better enquiry. We quote:—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 63 0 0	
„ „ 75 p.c.	...	„ 62 0 0	
Havre	...	„ 58 0 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	...	„ 65 0 0	

Poppyseed:—

Tone—Steady		Rs. 12 4 0	

Castorseed:—

Ready	...	Rs. 26 8 0	
New Crop	...	„ 26 12 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed:—

Tone—Quiet.		„ 23 8 0	

Mowraseed:—

Tone—Firmer.		Rs. 5 9 0	

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.		Rs. 46 0 0	Jan.-Feb.

Wheat:—

White Delhi, Ap.-May	...	Rs. 5 15 0	R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.			

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—			
Bombay	...	...	1,392 1/3
India	...	...	60 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	...	...	58 1/2
Mills:—			
Century	...	...	1,800
David	...	...	400
Empress	...	...	400
Kohinoor	...	...	130 January.
Manekji Petit	...	...	3,190 „
Miscellaneous:—			
Badhan Pile & Co.	...	...	182
Central India Mining	...	...	450
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,030
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	50
Treacher and Co	...	...	615
Railways:—			
Ahmedbad-Prantej	...	...	565
Amritsar-Patti	...	...	105
Tapti Valley	...	...	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	14,894 bales.
Wheat	...	911 cwts
Linseed	...	1,771 „
Rapeseed	...	60 „
Gingellyseed	...	10,241 „
Poppyseed	...	nil „
Groundnuts	...	3,023 „
Castorseed	...	1,052 „
Rice	...	98,482 „
Myrabollams	...	4,270 „
Cottonseed	...	12,298 „
Mowrassed	...	70 „
Gram	...	2,136 „
Joowar	...	66 „
Maize	...	631 „

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 11.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 15 0	£0 17 6
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 8 0	£0 9 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 1 3	£0 1 9
Dec. G. P. Dev	£1	5s. 6d.	£0 0 11	£0 0 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 10 3	£0 11 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 0 3
Gleanrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 10 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 10 0	£1 12 6
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£2	£2 3 0	£2 6 3
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kemphinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 0 0	£5 5 0
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 3
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Nandydroog	10s.	10s.	£0 19 6	£1 1 0
Oorcgum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Oorcgum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 9	£0 10 9
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 0 3
Sangli (New)	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 6
Topaldodi	£1	15s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6

TOO MANY WHITES.

A MATTER OF BAD BLOOD BETWEEN THE TWO RACES.

Trouble Now Serious,

There are two races in every person's blood, one is a red race and the other is a white race. The red race represents food and the white race represents the scavengers. The red race produces healthy color in your cheeks, healthy flesh on your bones, strength, brightness in your eye and all the happiness that comes from good health. The white race takes the impurities out of the blood and wards against disease. There can not be too many "Reds," but if there are too many "whites," then the blood is said to be thin, the face gets pale, and the whole body is open to attacks of any kind of disease. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is one of the best known red blood makers. It is given most by the very best authorities in all cases of debility. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is a powerful appetizer, digestive, red blood-maker, flesh builder, and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run down-conditions, or during convalescing after illness.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAHAN—December 8, at Guindy, the wife of C. Gahan, Treasury Deputy Collector, of a daughter.
BOILEAU—December 1, at Chittagong, the wife of R. W. Boileau, of a son.
COOMBS—November 30, at Dehra Dun, the wife of G. O. Coombs, of a son.
DOXEY—December 8, at "The Grange," Ballygunge, the wife of F. Doxey, of a daughter.
Gowan—November 24, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, on Sunday' the wife of Hyde Gowan, I.M.S., of a son.
MILNE—December 5, at Gonda, the wife of Major Charles Milne, I.M.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEMARCHAND—December 3, at Calcutta, from Cholera, Annie Elizabeth, wife of James Ross Lemarchand, Agent, River Steam Navigation Co., Kookila Mook, Assam
UNDERWOOD—December 8, at Hamirpur, suddenly, William Joseph, Government Telegraph Department, aged 28.
WHEELER—December 6, at Bangalore, John Isaac, the dearly loved and only son of Captain and Mrs. Wheeler, aged 22 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 1m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 4-38m., 5-16a.; Low water, 11-39m., 10-58a.
Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p.m.
Catholic Federation Meeting, St. Xavier's High School, 5-15 p.m. (S. T.)
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 12th, First Quarter, 7h 46·0m. a.m.; Dec. 19th, Full Moon, 11h. 25·1m. p.m., Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h. 40·5m. a.m., Dec. 7th. in Perigee, 8·2h. a.m. Dec. 23rd, in Apogee, 2·9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, December 13.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Peninsular," with English mails of the 29th ultimo., due to arrive at 2 p.m. Evening Entertainment at Tejpal Hall, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m.; Sun sets, 6h. 3m.; High water, 5-44 m., 6-52a. Low water, 0-46a.
Saturday, December 14.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage, annual distribution of prizes, H. E. the Governor presiding, Mahim, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 7-1m., 8-14a. Low water, 0-44m., 1-43a.
Sunday, December 15.—3rd Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 7h. 3m., Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water, 8-5m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-3m., 2-31a.
Monday, December 16.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets 6h. 4m. High water, 8-59m., 10-3a. Low water 3-4m. 3-12a.
Tuesday, December 17.—New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 9-40m., 10-45a.; Low water, 3-54m., 3-48a.
Wednesday, December 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m., Sun sets, 6h. 5m., High water, 10-27m., 11-32

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1907.

THE TREATMENT OF PLAGUE.

SINCE the outbreak of the present epidemic of plague innumerable attempts have been made to find a cure for the disease. Drugs of all kinds have been tried, and with some a certain measure of success has been recorded, but nothing in the nature of a specific has yet been found. Very early in the history of the epidemic an attempt was made to discover a serum which would cure plague in the same way that the diphtheria serum cures diphtheria. The serum treatment of infectious diseases appears to be both rational and scientific, and the success achieved in the treatment of diphtheria soon after the introduction of the method gave rise to high hopes that a real cure for the infectious diseases had been found. This method of treating infectious diseases is the direct outcome of the discovery that those diseases are caused by microbes. It is a matter of common knowledge that certain people are peculiarly resistant to the attacks of infectious diseases, in other words they are naturally more or less immune. It is also well-known that when persons have recovered from one of these diseases they are not likely to contract that same disease a second time, that is to say, although not naturally immune they have been rendered so by an attack of the disease. The reason for this was for long quite a mystery. Then the discovery was made that the blood of an animal which had recovered from the disease had in some way acquired such properties that it had a specially destructive action on the bacteria causing the disease or on the poisons produced by those bacteria; that this condition of things was brought about by stimulation due to the introduction into the body of the bacteria; and that if a certain quantity of such blood were injected into a healthy animal along with a poisonous dose of the bacteria the blood would act as an antidote and prevent the germs from producing their usual effects in the body. This, of course, was a discovery of the greatest importance, but there arose the difficulty of obtaining such blood in sufficient quantity for purposes of treatment. It naturally could not be obtained from human beings, and animals which were susceptible to a given disease generally died when that disease was produced in them by the introduction of live bacteria into the body. The final discovery which led to the production of serums in large quantities was made when it was found that an animal could be rendered immune to a disease by injecting it either with weakened cultures of the disease germ, or with cultures in which the germs had been killed It was ascertained that by gradually increasing the dose a very susceptible animal could be got in time to tolerate a relatively immense dose of the live bacteria without its health suffering in any way, while its blood acquired protective powers much greater than those possessed by an animal which had been attacked by the disease in the ordinary way.

The serums now used in the treatment of disease consist of the watery part of such blood. The method has been tried in the case of every infectious disease of which the germ is known, and amongst others in plague. Kitasato and Yersin independently discovered the microbe of plague in the Hongkong epidemic of 1894, and Yersin soon afterwards produced a serum by the method stated. This serum has received an extensive trial, the reports as to its efficacy being somewhat conflicting. In a memorandum recently submitted to Government by Dr. Choksy of Bombay he gives the results of his experience and of that of some other Indian observers in the use of this serum. Dr. Choksy shows that the average rate of mortality from plague in Bombay during the last four seasons has been a little over 87 per cent, that is to say, only 13 out of every hundred attacked recovered, and he makes the depressing statement that out of every hundred admissions to hospital 58 cannot be influenced by treatment of any kind, either because the patients have come in too late or because the disease is too virulent to be affected by any treatment at present known. This makes it quite clear that whatever else the serum may be it is not a specific for the disease in all its forms and at all stages. Having these facts in mind Dr. Choksy considered that he would not be giving the serum a fair trial if he gave it indiscriminately to all patients admitted to hospital, so he restricted its use to those who seemed to have a reasonable chance of recovery under treatment. In this way 238 cases were treated with the serum, and out of each hundred 41 recovered. Of the next four hundred cases selected as likely to benefit by treatment every alternate one was treated with the serum; the remainder were put under the ordinary drug treatment. Of those treated with serum 37 in every hundred recovered, while in those treated with drugs only 26 in the hundred recovered. By combining the two series it is shown that the difference in favour of the serum treatment is 12·9 per cent., that is to say, that 13 patients in every hundred who whould die under ordinary treatment would recover if treated with serum. Dr. Choksy then proceeds to give details of 243 cases treated by private practitioners in Bombay showing that 59 patients out of every hundred recovered. The difference of over 20 per cent between the private and hospital patients is chiefly due in Dr. Choksy's opinion to the fact that private practitioners get their cases earlier than the hospital does. Of the private cases 47 per cent were first day cases, but in hospital only 8·4 per cent. are seen as early as this.

The statistics from private cases cannot unfortunately be looked upon as of great value, as nothing is said as to whether the cases were specially selected or not, nor are any particulars given of cases treated by these same practitioners by ordinary methods, so that no comparison between the serum treatment and drug treatment can be made. In the case of Poona it is noted that in the City during 1906 only seven persons in every hundred attacked recovered, a truly appalling mortality rate,—but in the case of persons who were admitted to hospital 35 in every hundred recovered under ordinary treatment, and 39 under serum treatment. Figures quoted from Indore show that in hospital 58 out of every hundred treated with serum recovered, and in private practice 73 out of every hundred. These figures show results much better than those obtained elsewhere. But as the disease was admittedly of a comparatively mild type, and no particulars are given of the results obtained by ordinary treatment, very little value can be attached to the figures. As the result of a study of 1,651 cases treated by means of the serum since 1898, Dr. Choksy concludes that in a certain class of patients more lives are to be saved by the serum treatment than by any other, and he rightly points out that for the serum to achieve its best results it must be given at the earliest possible moment. In a tabulated statement dealing with 1,037 patients he shows that 70 per cent. recovered when the serum treatment was begun on the first day of the disease, while only 37 per cent. recovered when such treatment was delayed until the third day. Other observers when dealing with the treatment by ordinary means have emphasised the same fact: the earlier a case of plague is brought under treatment whether by serum or by drugs the better the chance of recovery. Only a few Europeans are recorded as having being treated with serum in India and in their case the result seems to be much the same as that obtained by efficient nursing and the use of ordinary drugs. It is only right to say that while some observers who have used Yersin's serum agree with Dr. Choksy as to its efficacy, others are not in agreement with him as to the benefits to be derived from its use. The trial he made in which he tested the serum against ordinary drugs is the only one recorded by him which can be considered to be of real value, and granting that the results obtained were due entirely to the use of serum it will be seen that even when the serum is given to patients who stand a reasonable chance of recovery, 63 out of every hundred die. It cannot be contended, therefore, that even under favourable conditions the serum is anything more than a very partial remedy for plague, and it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to discover either an improved serum or some other method of treatment which will lessen the terrible death toll now exacted by the disease.

BRITISH TRADE IN OCTOBER.

THE financial crises which have been felt all the world over might have been expected to have an injurious effect on British Trade, especially when coupled with weakening markets, but the October Trade Returns show that there were increases over recent years with the single exception of the trade of re-exports of foreign and Colonial goods which show a decline for October, as against last year, of a little over a quarter of a million or a decrease of 3·8 per cent., though the figure is still a gain over 1905 of £ 637,582 and even a gain for the ten months, as against 1906, of £9,055,460. This decrease is probably the first sign of the financial crises for it is an immediate handling trade whilst the distant trade is a matter of some months' previous arrangement and can only be affected at a later date. Otherwise the increases continue quite remarkable. Thus our imports for the month show a gain of £3,025,054, or 5·5 per cent, against October last year, and of no less than £8,990,105 as against the corresponding month in 1905; while the gain for the ten expired months of the year is no less than £35,158,439 as against the corresponding period for 1906, and £73,739,526 as against the corresponding period in 1905. On the other hand, despite the fact that October is the centre of the great import season from the West and that there is famine threatening here in the East as well as a deficiency of crops at Home, the exports of British productions continue to grow in a much greater ratio than the imports. Thus the gain for October in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures is £5,085,189, or 15·3 per cent as against the corresponding month last year, and £8,951,964 as against the similar month in 1905; while the gain for the ten expired months of the year is £46,312,108 as against the corresponding period of 1906, and no less than £85,827,560 as against January to October inclusive in 1905. In imports the most noticeable feature is grain, while cotton goods, coal, machinery and ships absorb the greater part of the increase in exports. As regards gold the market has been exceptional. The imports have continued to increase from South Africa, but the demand has increased enormously over that of normal years, and in relation thereto the supplies coming to the only really free gold market in the world are small compared with the all but universal strain. The receipts from the sources of new gold during the month were either conspicuous by their absence, as in the case of Russia, or showed unmistakable tendencies to cease, as in the case of the United States and even Australasia while Canada is still failing to fulfil the promises once held out concerning it as an abundant source of gold supply. The quantity of gold returned from the financial centres was insignificant. The total was £4,228,110, against which there appears to have been sent away £5,800,374, so that the stock was apparently diminished by £1,572,264, apart from any consumption of old or new supplies in the arts. France, Egypt, the United States, and unenumerated States taxed the resources severely during the month, and India also, as well as Germany and Holland continued a direct drain during the month. Meanwhile silver continued to go to India on about a normal scale, and there were some movements of that metal to China, the Straits Settlements, Egypt and France.

AN ALIEN PROBLEM.

A SERIOUS problem is confronting the English authorities at this moment, owing to the wholesale emigration of aliens from America in consequence of the financial panic. The other day Reuter reported that eleven thousand aliens left New York on Saturday for Europe. Three weeks ago saw the beginning of this homeward trend of the American alien, and there is no knowing where it will end. All the races of Europe are represented in teeming thousands in New York, and nowhere was the panic of a month ago more frenzied than amongst this ignorant class of emigrant. On their way back to Europe it is certain a large percentage will try to stop in London. Almost the whole body of aliens returning from the United States will be passed through London like grain through a seive,—and the spectacles at Paddington, Liverpool Street and St. Pancras will probably be unparalleled. An enormous percentage of the aliens from Russia and the Balkans are annually sent out to America by relatives who have made their modest pile in the purlieus of Petticoat Lane. Their friends send home their passage money to Russia, and they come out to England and America, in the belief that their friends will be able to "put them up" until they find work. It is therefore pretty certain that that section of the New York aliens who have relatives in London will endeavour to remain in the Metropolis in the hope that things will take a turn in the United States ere long, rather than go on to Eastern Europe—and oppression! The cause of the rush back to Europe of the American alien is not scarcity of work but lack of money. Owing to the paucity of the gold in circulation employers cannot pay wages, and hence scores of immense works are temporarily suspended. It is one of the strangest spectacles in the history of finance that firms paying splendid dividends cannot pay their hands for want of gold coin. How terrible this curious impasse has proved is shewn not only in the return to Europe of the New York aliens, but in its effect in the remote Western Provinces. Reuter this week reported that an effort by the proprietors of the Nevada goldfield to pay their men by cheque had so aggravated the miners that they had attempted to blow up a troop train from San Francisco with dynamite. Tens of thousands of New York workers have been thrown out of work owing to the cessation of operations on New York tunnellings and sub-ways. In the absence of capital and no immediate chance of getting it, all is chaos, distrust and almost despair. The silent mills and mines are sending forth armies of workers who have taken fright at the prospect of hard times, and are escaping back to their own countries where they can live cheaply until a more prosperous period comes round. It is believed that all through this winter the steerages of the outward bound steamers will be crowded with returning aliens. So great is the rush back to Europe that one of the homeward bound steamers recently carried 3,220 steerage passengers, the largest complement of third-class voyagers ever carried by any steamer in the world. Before the winter is ended it is estimated that over five hundred thousand aliens will have returned to Europe—for a rest!

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

WE must congratulate the Military Secretary to the Governor on the vast improvement introduced into the arrangements for His Excellency's reception on Tuesday evening. Instead of penning the public like a flock of sheep in the open air, where they clamoured and struggled ignominiously for entry, the verandahs and drawing room were thrown open and the Governor received his guests in the hall, whence they passed into the dining-room and verandahs beyond, refreshments being served in a huge marquee in the compound. The innovation was one which was much appreciated by the guests who had begun to resent the manner in which they were hustled and annoyed and exposed to chills in past years.

THE Board of Scientific Advice meets at Calcutta on the 20th instant.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Massilia" arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant.

NEWS received from Dr. Sven Hedin shows that he was near Gartok in Western Tibet at the end of October.

It is probable that the expenditure on Railway construction in the financial year 1908-09 will have to be greatly curtailed owing to the outlay on Famine Relief.

THE new offices of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., in Home-Street were opened last evening, when Mrs. Hebblethwaite was At Home to Bombay Society who were entertained at the firm's expense.

ST. JOHN'S, SIDCUP, was, on the 21st November, the scene of the marriage of Mr. A. J. W. Kitchen, I.C.S., and Miss Mildred Murray, daughter of Canon Murray, of Stone Haven, Sidcup. Mr. H. D. Watson, I.C.S., was best man.

THE Madras Government consider it unnecessary to make any special provision for the training of chauffeurs in the College of Engineering, and suggest that an examination be added to the Government Technical Examinations for testing the qualifications of chauffeurs. They have requested the Director of Public Instruction to submit a draft of the necessary modifications to be made in the notification relating to these Examinations.

THE coal traffic to Calcutta is still a good deal disorganised after the East Indian Railway strike, the perennial difficulty about wagons having accentuated itself during the past week, in spite of the loan of 100 of these vehicles by the Port Commissioners to the Railway. The year is still likely to be a record one at Kidderpore in the matter of coal shipments, however, the six million ton limit being still a possible achievement in view of the enormous demand which now exists in every port from Hongkong to Suez.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to write to Mr. Motilal M. Munsif, B.A. LL.B., Pleader High Court, Appelate Side, Bombay, in reference to his work entitled "Useful Instruction" in matters religious, moral, and other, as follows:—"Your scheme of bringing together the wisdom of the East and of West seems to me to be excellent. The greatest minds in all ages will generally be found to agree on the matters of highest importance to mankind. I trust that your three volumes will be widely read in India, and that they will help towards community of thought among the people in regard to the many questions, moral and social, with which they deal."

THE Bishop of London was to have presided at a meeting in Tottenham. He did not appear, and the explanation came in a telegram received from him, saying, "Started, but lost in impenetrable fog in Portland-place. Tell meeting deeply grieved. Sending £5 for collection."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

IT may be of interest to note how a concert of European music strikes an unsophisticated Indian. I was present at one of Madame Albani's concerts in the Town Hall. She has a very rich voice, and the singing, listened to with attention, was sweet to my ears, a few notes, here and there, striking me as particularly charming. But I cannot say I was enthralled by the music, because it was so foreign to me. It may be that all the Europeans present were held spell-bound, as some of the critics assure us. It is certain that they were mightily pleased, and applauded the artist most vigorously, as indeed, was also done by the foreign element, mostly Parsi, that was present. I was not surprised at the presence of a goodly number of Parsi ladies, because strumming the piano is an universal accomplishment with their upper class, and, to say truth, some of them have attained to a high and admirable proficiency in it. I feel thankful that I could derive much pleasure from the performances by gifted artists on the piano and the violin at the concert. The manipulative skill was simply wonderful, and the rich variety of sounds was heart-stirring. After all is said, I should likey a really good concert of Indian music better any day, because it is my own music, is suited to the genius of the people, as it can be understood better, it can be appreciated more. But in this, as in many other things, Indians have a great deal to learn from the West. The European method of cultivating music is more scientific and systematic. Their system of notation is perfect, whereas the Indian must learn his music orally. They know in Europe how to train the human voice to its utmost capacity, and how to preserve it till an advanced age. In needed no knowledge of Western music to see that Madame Albani's voice could perform wonders. It could be its own echo. It could soar, as essily to the highest pitch as it could sink to the faintest whisper, which, nevertheless, was audible in all parts of the house. But all her notes were not pleasing to the foreign ear. I wonder if she is not given to mannerisms and feats of vocal gymnastics. European music is manly, robust and expressive. Indian music is soft and delicate, and plaintive. To an Indian the foreign music cannot, therefore, appeal so much as his own indigenous music, and therefore, he must fall short in his appreciation of the former, however excellent it may be. I have briefly recorded here my impressions, just as they struck me, only to give some idea of how a concert of European music strikes an Indian.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN MUSIC.

Madame Albani put all her soul into her singing. This is what Indian music is lacking in,—soul and expression. The average Indian musician is drawn from a class too ignorant to cultivate expression, or even to understand its value. He does not care whether his voice is sweet or harsh. His only delight is to exhibit his mastery of the intricacies and difficulties of an air, and his only pride is in the production of complex notes, which may or may not be music, but which are intended to evoke the wonder of the audience just for the difficulty of producing them. To technique he would sacrifice everything, even the very end and aim of music. The tender graces of song, its sweetness and melody and harmony are relegated to a subordinate position. From these and other obvious defects European music is free, and with the culture and refinement of its professors it cannot be otherwise. With all its drawbacks, Indian music is not to be despised. It is not the barbarous music of the streets, which the European hears as he drives past. It is scientifically arranged, and is based upon an elaborate, perhaps a much too elaborate, system. The subtle shades of distinctions are to fine, and, therefore, the music strikes the alien as tedious and monotonous. But it need not be really so. It is adapted to all moods and conditions,—grave and gay, tender and severe, soft and combative. It is so modulated as to be responsive to all times and seasons, special airs being consecrated to special seasons, and even special hours of the day. Indeed, it has been specialized to an absurd degree. It can only be freed from its defects, if it were rescued from the ignorant and the undesirable, among whom it is almost entirely confined as a profession. I like all music, thank goodness, and Indian music, at its best, I like most.

ADVICE TO MAHOMEDANS.

Mr. Amir Ali contributes a rather rambling and discursive paper on Indian Race Characteristics in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century," but it is remarkable for some of its shrewd and suggestive observations. As a true Mahomedan, he has been doing all he can to promote Moslem interests, and regards them with particular favour. But in his present article he offers criticisms which, read between the lines, seem to be directed against some of the methods employed by his co-religionists for their public advancement. When he says that servility and sycophancy, despised in theory, receive encouragement in practice from Government officials, and observes that it leads to the cultivation of opportunism in its worst form, and is disastrous to the national character, it does not require much effort to see to which of the two great Indian communities his strictures are particularly applicable. Unless I am greatly mistaken in my interpretation of his restrained and guarded utterances, he does not wish the Mahomedans to hold aloof from the Congress, and to act as its candid critics, if not its avowed opponents. "In their desire to share," he says, "in the life which is animating Hindu Society, many of them forget the necessity of being regarded as co-ordinate members of the body politic, rather than as mere adjuncts to a powerful organization over which, as such, they can exercise no staying influence." And commenting further on the general attitude of Musalmans, he observes "there is little community of thought or intelligent comprehension of the general good among them." The article leaves an impression on the mind of the reader that Mr. Amir Ali is unwilling to clothe his ideas in language more plain and direct, and that he shrinks from making specific recommendations which may be advanced as a logical sequence of his premises. It would be best for India, as the learned writer seems to suggest, that its two great communities, Hindus and Mahommedans, should work together for the common good, employing sober and constitutional methods to that end. Mr. Morley wants the moderates to rally to the side of Government. Such men, moderate in the proper sense of the term, are not the monopoly of any particular community. They are to be found in both, and they may stand on a common platform. Mahomedans cannot be blamed for holding aloof from all forms of extremism. But they may partake in the saner counsels of the Congress, which, as a whole, does not want to associate itself with the wild and violent propaganda of the Extreme Left. If the Congress is going too fast for them or for the country, as I believe it is, they might serve as ballast, and help to keep it steady and sober. But the policy of Mahomedans is ever to proclaim their loyalty and obedience, to curry favour with officials, and to steal a march upon their neighbours, while they are in ill-odour with the authorities This policy is not lofty or magnanimous, but it is a policy which pays. It is natural for Government to cherish and encourage their passive virtues. It is important that this virile race should be on the side of law and order, and should, in an emergency, prove a support and bulwark of the State. They stand at the opposite pole from the Extremists. They have no grievances and no aspirations; no other wishes than those for their self-advancement. When their object is gained, when they have brought themselves into line with the progressive Hindus, will they still pursue the same policy? When they have attained their "summum bonum," as conceived by them at present, will they still be quiet and contented? Judging from ordinary human nature, it is by no means an extravagant supposition that they will then look for fresh fields to conquer, and may eventually find it to their account to join forces with the Hindus.

WAS IT A SLIGHT?

The proceedings of the Corporation last Thursday have revived the apprehension that on certain questions the discussion and the voting will not be above personal and party considerations.

The omission of Government, it may possibly be unwriting, to invite the opinion of the Corporation on the Legislative Council reforms, by a letter addressed direct to its President was resented by some of the members. Sir P. M. Mehta, who stood up for the honour and dignity of the Corporation, and who led the debate, advised the Corporation not to obtrude its opinion on the Government, unasked. The Government had addressed its communication, not to the Corporation, but to the Municipal Commissioner, for opinon, and it was only in answer to a reference from him that he was informed that there was no objection to the opinion of the Corporation being taken by him on the reform scheme. When presidents of mofussil municipalities were addressed direct for their opinion, it is natural that the Corporation should feel slighted at the distant and round-about manner in which Government have chosen to approach it in this important matter. It looked as if its opinion was not particularly desired, but that if it wished to give it, it might as well do so. This was a position which it was not very dignified for the Corporation to accept. But a majority thought otherwise, maintaining that no slight was intended, and, therefore, none should be taken. If the omission was inadvertent, nothing could have been easier for Government than to have made it good, when its attention was drawn to it. It is not so much to be regretted that a majority of the Corporation should have taken what is generally considered in native circles to be a mistaken view of the situation, as that such view should, by a curious phenonenon, be held almost exclusively by the members belonging to a particular group. It is regarded as an unhappy revival of the personalism and partisanship, which, after the unfortunate episode of the last Municipal elections, was supposed to have died out. Let there be a difference of opinion by all means. It is a healthy sign of the life, activity and intelligence of a public body, when the difference is based upon honest convictions, and the individual does not suffer himself to be merged in a party. There should be no party badge, no voting to order, express or implied, no rallying round a banner at a given signal on one side or the other. My remarks are of general application, and I wish them to be understood in that light. Those Councillors who, putting their own ideas and intelligence into commission, choose to follow their own bell-wether, whoever it may be, must have a very imperfect sense of their own self-respect, and of their duty to the City. I am all for mantaining the best traditions of the Corporation, perhaps the most successful example of Municipal administration in India

DION.

THE E. I. R. STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the strike on the E. I. Railway has been so far satisfactorily settled for both sides, it cannot be denied that the Railway Authorities have been found napping. Although they heard of the intended strike a week before, or earlier, they deliberately contradicted the report as an "absurd rumour" and assured the public that there was not the slightest foundation for it, and yet, a few days after the 18th, the day fixed for the strike, they found to their amazement that the threatened strike was a reality. They were also accused of suppressing telegrams and the men wired to the Director-General of Telegraphs to interfere. If the men were given a timely hearing to their grievances, whether real or imaginery, the dislocation of traffic would not have occurred and the passengers suddenly stranded all along the line for days and days, and subjected to great hardships and inconvenience, especially in the matter of food. Considering the peculiar nature of the work of these men who are called upon to carry out their duties day and night whether in the burning sun, biting cold or drenching rain; and further, imprisonment, punishment and even death staring them in the face in the event of a train smash, the highest official should have lost no time in meeting the men for a friendly settlement of their grievances. This was done only when the men declined, for reasons best known to themselves, to treat direct with their departmental superiors who, it seems, do not form a sympathetic link between them and their subordinates, for, comparatively, how different it was on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway when the Manager found no difficulty to come to a friendly settlement with his men when the E. I. R. contagion spread to other Railways. If the Company was standing on its dignity not to let the men have their own way, the Railway Board should have stepped in (as they did at the very last moment with their Board of Conciliation) for an immediate inquiry purely in the interests of the travelling public. The strike has brought out unexpectedly a fraternal combination among Railway men not to work on foreign lines as was shown by the case on the Bengal Nagpur and the North Western Railway who declined to go out to be made a target, or to be called a black leg, or, in other words "brother, to-day it will be me, and to-morrow it will be you," the N. W. R. men even subscribing in the way of sympathy for the E. I. R. Asansol leader, a day's pay. For some time past, and even now, there has been a regular cry in the newspapers about the increasing burden which must be felt most acutely by the official and non-official classes in India, owing to the 10 per cent. increase on the passage rate, that some of them are perfectly willing to transfer their British Nationality to any Foreign Flag rather than submit to 10 per cent. imposition of the P. and O. Company, simply because their pockets were touched; and so, how must these Railway men feel on inadequate salaries, with lines in the bargain, to support a large family out here; besides, when these grievances are represented to their immediate superiors, the men are snubbed and treated in an off-hand manner which drives a rankling discontent into the men for defence and redress. All this could have been easily avoided by frankly extending a ready ear to the grievances like the sensible and sympathetic attitude of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Officials, which has excited so much admiration on the line. In this matter, the Press "who are a great power for good" (vouched for by "General" Booth before leaving New York), must not be overlooked for their sympathetic and impartial co-operation, without which the strike would not have been so easily ended, as what the men wanted was only, and simply, fair play.—Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

THE TRAM CARS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As excavation work goes on at Falkland Road and Bapoo Khote Street for laying new rails on, all cars have to work on one line and consequently an unusual delay occurs in traversing those roads; but surely the Company can minimise the delay by letting go the trams in twos and threes instead of banking them up in rows of nine to twelve during business hours. At any rate during office hours in the mornings greater latitude ought to be allowed in passing down the cars from the north to south to enable business-men to go to town in time. On account of these obstructions lots of people prefer to go by the Foras Road-Girgaum cars, but when they arrive at the Girgaum Terminus they have to wait a considerable time, for the Electric Cars are always conspicuous by their absence! and when they do come, they come half a dozen together. I also mark that the Company runs only one Green Car to three Red ones: Why so? It is not everybody that can afford to pay first class fares. Besides, every alternate car goes and stops short at Bori Bunder instead of running right up to the Secretariat. This means another unwarrantable delay in catching cars to go to one's destination. I think the Green Cars from Secretariat to Crawford Market are a number too many running empty; they can be conveniently run up to Girgaum and Pydhonie to relieve the congestion at the Money School junction. It is time the Tramway Committee came out of its seclusion and proclaimed to the world its deliberations, to ease the public mind and get things in order.—Yours, etc.

S. M. McSHADE.

Bombay, December 13.

HAMPSTEAD General Hospital had, until recently, a blind teacher—a Mr. Marriott—for all massage cases. The physicians and surgeons on the staff were very pleased with his work, and gave him plenty of private cases in the neighbourhood. He attended the cases in the general wards free of charge. The blind man, walking alone into the hospital and up to the wards with unerring directness, grew, says the "Nursing Mirror," to be a familiar figure, and his gentle, kindly personality made him a favourite with nurses and patients alike.

HERR WALTHER, of the Swiss Alpine Club, after a score of failures, has succeeded in reaching the summit of a virgin peak named the Haute Tour, in the Glaris Alps, about 10,000 feet in height. This mountain has defied the efforts of Alpinists for many years, for the last 400 yards of the summit is black, slippery, perpendicular rock, affording neither hand nor foot holds, and one of the most difficult ascents in the Alps. Herr Walther took four hours to climb the last 100 yards. He was accompanied by the porter Streiff, who was promoted to be a guide after the ascent.

THE P. AND O'S COMPETITORS.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON JAPANESE METHODS.

A Lost Trade.

THE UNFAIRNESS OF BUSINESS METHODS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Speaking at the meeting of the P. and O. Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland said that the whole of the Company's inter-Colonial trade between Bombay and Japan had, for the present, been wiped out by Japanese competitors.

He imagined that the Japanese Companies were being forced by their Government to increase their sailings from Bombay.

The present competition, he continued, was hardly fair, because, during the war, the P. & O. carried the whole of that trade for the benefit of Japanese manufacturing interests.

Seemingly, the soul of the people, which had been dormant for centuries, had suddenly awakened into almost supernatural activity.

THE NORTH BORNEO DINNER.

A Coming Colony.

IMPROVING THE NATIVES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Sir Charles Jessel presided at the North Borneo dinner at which great enthusiasm was displayed.

Mr. Corrie dwelt on the great progress made in North Borneo and the steady increase of revenue.

All that is possible was being done in rubber-planting, and the result of tobacco cultivation were most encouraging.

He looked forward to the territory becoming a great coaling centre. "Meanwhile," he said, "our enterprise has reclaimed the natives, has stopped head-hunting and piracy and has secured to the Empire a colony the value of which cannot be overestimated."

THE OUTLOOK IN ZULULAND.

Dinizulu's Followers Surrendering.

A DEFINITE WARNING.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Dinizulu's followers are coming in rapidly, but the Chief Mankulmana and other headmen are awaiting the course of events.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Dinizulu, escorted by police with fixed bayonets, in the presence of hundreds of Zulus, appeared before Colonel Mackenzie at Nongoma.

Colonel Mackenzie, subsequently, addressing the natives, said he had been instructed to put the country in order. If fighting were now started he would teach them a lesson which would not readily be forgotten.

LATER.

Although the unconditional surrender of Dinizulu is believed to assure a peaceful issue of the present situation, preparations have not been relaxed, and the Reserves are maintained in a state of thorough organization and preparedness.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS BURNT.

Great Fire at Wellington.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

A telegram from Wellington states that the Parliament buildings have been destroyed by fire.

LATER.

Telegrams from Wellington state that only the library and the contents of the Premier's office were saved from the fire. The historical records were lost.

The buildings were not insured.

THE VORSPOED REVOLT.

Speedy Termination.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The trouble at Vorspoed, Orange River Colony has been settled.

It was a local affair due to the arrest of a native.

The police brought in the mob to Kroonstadt where the majority were fined, with the alternative of imprisonment.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

Suffering from Over-work.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in a letter to his constituents, says he is confident that a month at Biaritz will restore him to his usual health.

He is simply suffering from over-strain.

IRISH CATTLE-DRIVING TRIALS.

More Acquittals.

THREAT OF NEW LEGAL PROCEDURE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

At the Leinster Assizes, twelve persons accused of cattle-driving were acquitted.

The Crown Prosecutor said that that was probably the last case which would be tried by Jury in Ireland.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Oxford Wins Easily.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

At the Rugby Football, Oxford beat Cambridge by 17 points to nil.

THE YARDE-BULLER CASE.

Sudden Termination.

VERDICT FOR MRS. ATHERTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

In the breach of promise case, brought by Mrs. Atherton against Captain Yarde-Buller, Sir E. Carson, for the plaintiff, read a series of most affectionate letters and telegrams which had been exchanged, showing that Captain Yarde-Buller, during the interval, prior to the decree being made absolute, had clearly promised Mrs. Atherton marriage, and had given her a ring. Finally, in January 1907, he returned her presents through a solicitor.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, for the defendant, explained that the denial of the promise was only formally inserted in the pleadings and Captain Yarde-Buller now withdrew it. He made no complaint of Mrs. Atherton bringing the case for the purpose of establishing her real position.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Continued Demand for Gold.

ANOTHER LARGE COMPANY INSOLVENT.

LONDON, DEBEMBER 11.

Advices from Elizabeth, New Gersey state that Receivers have been appointed for the Electric Vehicle Company, which has a capital of £4,000,000.

LATER.

The American demand for gold continues preventing a recovery in prices and keeping up the currency premium.

MECCA RAILWAY SCHEMES.

Early Completion Ordered.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Constantinople states that the Sultan has ordered the construction of a railway from Mecca to Arafat, and the completion of the Medina Mecca line before thenext pilgrimage.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

Huge Loan Proposed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Russian Minister of Finance, in his Budget statement, asked the Duma to sanction a loan of 195 milion roubles to cover the deficit arising chiefly from the expenses of the late war new railways and famine relief.

CROSBY HALL.

Conference for Preservation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

At a meeting of the City Corporation seven delegates were appointed to confer with the London County Council and others as to the means of preserving Crosby Hall.

NEW COLONIAL LOAN.

One and a Half Million for Canada.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Following on the favourable reception last week of a four per cent. Cape loan of £1,000,000 which was issued at 95, the Canadian Government has issued a four per cent. loan of £1,500,000 at par.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

Presents his Credentials in London.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Chinese Minister was received in audience by King Edward at Buckingham Palace and presented his credentials.

Sir Edward Grey was present.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

Sir J. Willcocks Coming to India.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

General Sir James Willcocks has been appointed to command a Division in India.

He will leave Marseilles on the 19th of December.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

Literature and Peace.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and the Peace Prize has been divided between Ernesto Moneta of Italy and Louis Renault of France.

CHINESE RAILWAY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Steele of the Caledonian Railway has been appointed Assistant Traffic Manager of the Imperial Railways of China.

A WRITER in the "Daily News," giving some experiences during dense fogs, says he was once in a bus which stopped suddenly on Waterloo Bridge in a fog. The driver urged the horses to move, but they would not, and when the conductor went to investigate he found them looking over the parapet!

THE Iowa Supreme Court has decided that a woman's stocking is not a proper place in which to carry her money, and if, as in the case of Mrs. Sarah McNaughton, she falls down the stairs of a railway station premises while hurriedly endeavouring to get her purse, she is not entitled to recover damages for injuries from the railway company. Thus ends a famous lawsuit, which, the "Telegraph" says, has awakened infinitely more human interest throughout America than the trial of Mrs. Bradley, now proceeding, for the murder of United States Senator Brown. Mrs. McNaughton, according to the evidence, was walking quickly in the Des Moines Station of the Illinois Central Railway, and at the same time bending down to reach her money. In her haste she opened the wrong door, and this entailed the accident.

THE SITARAMPUR TRAGEDY.

Various Accounts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

With reference to the shooting of Mr. D. A. Macleod the well-known Indigo Planter and Colliery Superintendent by Mr. Myers, the "Empire" states that Mr. Myers is a Eurasian and was an Assistant of the Sodeeh Coal Company from which his connection was severed about three weeks ago.

Sitarampur was the headquarters of the deceased, who was well-known and popular. He had been but just joined by his wife and two children who came out in the "Somali" last month and went up to Sitarampur.

His brother Mr. Norman Augustus Macleod, left for Sitarampur last night and the funeral took place this afternoon.

Details of the tragedy have not yet been received but the weapon used is said to have been a gun.

LATER.

The following particulars from an arrival from Sitarampur are given by the "Statesman":—"Mr. Macleod with one of the European Assistants of the Sodeeh Coal Company and five or six peons went over to the latter's bungalow during Mr. Myers' absence at work at the Pallasdeeh Colliery and proceeded to throw out Mr. Myers' furniture and other effects on the maidan. Word was sent to Mr. Myers as to what was in progress and he at once came over. What happened then is at present not clear, but it seems as though Mr. Myers picked up a gun which was loaded and Mr. Macleod closed with him, the gun went off and Mr. Macleod fell dead shot through the heart.

"The police were informed and Mr. Myers was placed under arrest.

"Mr. Myers is a young man of about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age and well-known as an athlete. He was not employed by the Sodeeh Coal Company and had no connection with them. Though he had been expecting to get a contract with them to raise coal, this project fell through however, and Mr. Myers obtained employment with the Pallasdeeh Colliery as Manager and had been working for them for about a week.

"The bungalow was not the property of the Sodeeh Coal Company."

The "Englishman" correspondent says:—Mr. H. F. Myers, who stands accused of the murder of Mr. Duncan Macleod, was working at the colliery when he received a message from home that Mr. Macleod was throwing his belongings out of the bungalow which he occupied. Myers walked to Rognathbatee and demanded entrance to the bungalow, when Mr. Macleod prevented his coming into the verandah. Myers then picked up a double-barrelled gun which was lying among the furniture thrown out of the house and shot Mr. Macleod dead. This occurred at 12 noon on Monday. Myers then sat down and awaited arrest.

"I saw and spoke to Myers on Monday at 10 a.m., two hours before the tragedy. Myers was then very cheerful."

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The following additional particulars of the Sitarampur tragedy are given in telegrams to the "Bengalee" and "Englishman" from Asansol.

The "Bengalee's correspondent says:—"The facts of the case are that Messrs. Macleod and Co., Managing Agents of Ragunathbati Colliery, dismissed Mr. Crabb, Manager of Ragunathbati Colliery, sometime ago, and Mr. Macleod came up from Calcutta to take over charge from Mr. Crabb. Myers, who was a particular friend of Mr. Crabb, was the Contractor of Ragunathbati Colliery under Mr. Crabb. After the removal of Mr. Crabb, Messrs. Macleod and Company allowed Myers to continue as Contractor and he used to put up in a bungalow of the late Manager. Since Mr. Moires took up the appointment of Manager of Palasdia Colliery, he was told to quit the place and remove his things from the bungalow, which he neglected to do. Yesterday morning while Mr. Moires had gone as usual to his work at Palasdia Colliery. Mr Macleod in company with Mr. Aga Beg, General Manager of Messrs. Apcar and Co's., Collieries, went to Raghunathbati and caused Myers' things to be removed. On hearing this, Myers hastened up to Ragunathbati and asked Mr. Macleod to give him four days' time during which he promised to vacate the bungalow, and on finding that his request was not complied with, it is said Myers brought out from the room a loaded gun and fired at Mr. Macleod and killed him on the spot. Mr. Aga Beg, finding Mr. Macleod killed, seized the gun, captured Myers and kept him in charge of "Chowkidars" and motored to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Asansol when the Magistrate with Mr. Aga Beg and some police officers proceeded at once to the scene of the occurrence, arrested Myers and brought him to Asansol where he is in police custody.

Myers, in his statement before the Magistrate, said that finding a gun in his hand Mr. Macleod seized it, and in the scuffle it went off and killed Mr. Macleod.

The Government Assistant Surgeon was directed to proceed to Raghunathbati Colliery to hold a "Post Mortem" examination.

INOCULATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The Malkowal Incident Forgotten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 11.

In connection with the death of a boy at Palalpur Jatan from tetanus, the result of a blow received while playing, it is interesting to learn that Captain V. H. Roberts, I. M. S. the Plague Doctor at Gujrat, a few days ago, inoculated 23 persons including five women at Malkkowal the scene of the unfortunate accident connected with inoculation which took place in 1902 and not far from Jalalpur Jatan where rumours had been set afloat that the abovementioned boy's death was the result of inoculation.

That Captain Roberts should have been able to persuade the people to adopt this protection against plague in such a neighbourhood says much for his tact and influence and more for the strong common sense of the people themselves and the good influence of their leading men among whom Seth Cheragh Din, a Municipal Commissioner, and Hayat Muhommed, an Inam holder, are reported to have done conspicuous good work.

12TH CAVALRY'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration at Multan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 11.

During last week the 12th Cavalry celebrated at Multan the 50th anniversary of the raising of the regiment. Some 250 old pensioners and 11 Mutiny veterans were collected from all over the Punjab and regaled for a week with every possible kind of entertainment. The veterans included, among their number, Risaldar Hari Singh who brought 100 men and horses to the regiment when it was raised; Muhammad Yar Khan, now ninety-eight years of age, who served in the Khalsa Army in the days of Ranjit Singh and who fought against us at Chellianwallah and at Gujrat before he had learnt better things in the 2nd Sikh Irregular Cavalry; also General Hira Singh of Patiala, the famous polo player, who learnt his game in toe 12th Bengal Cavalry team during the years that the latter monopolised the Punjab Cup.

CHAMPION REEF, MYSORE.

Declaration of Dividend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, December 11.

Messrs. Scott and Tod received telegraphic advice from London to the effect that the Champion Reef Company has declared a dividend of fourpence per share for the four months ending September.

This makes the total return of a shilling per share or 40 per cent for the year.

KAPURTHALA.

State Banquet to Lord Kitchener.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 11.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala entertained Lord Kitchener at a State banquet and in proposing His Excellency's health said:—

"When another opportunity presents itself of my troops fighting side by side with His Majesty's forces against a common enemy, I have every confidence that they will acquit themselves in a soldierly manner and be a credit to a State which has always taken pride in being foremost in its locality to His Majesty's Government.

"It may not be out of place for me to mention here that the matter of complete efficiency, of course, depends not only upon the men, their equipment, etc, but also and to a greater extent, upon the general education and scientific military training of their Officers. My suggestion is a mere idea at present, but it embraces the starting of a Military Training School for the adequate instuction of a class of men from whom the future officers of the Imperial Service Troops would be drawn. All those States now contributing Imperial Service Troops might send a certain number of the relatives of their respective Rulers, also men of the best families or those who display a special aptitude for military work, to the proposed training school in the manner sketched. A suitable scheme might be evolved to the advantage of the Officers as well as of the troops which would in consequence be more valuable as an auxiliary to His Majest's Indian Forces.

"I venture, therefore, to suggest that this important matter may receive the attention it deserves from the Government of India, and I hope that it will meet the views of your Excellency."

His Highness speech was received with hearty applause by those present, and it was evident that his scheme for the starting of a Training School for Imperial Service Officers met with a good deal of sympathy from the military element among the guests.

When the applause subsided, the Commander-in-Chief rose and after alluding in terms of approval to His Highness' ideas for the better education of Imperial Service Officers, ended a comprehensive and pithy speech by proposing the health of his host.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, December 11.

The death is reported of Captain L. S. Downes, Royal Field Artillery, at Shekopar near Jhelum on 8th December from malarial fever.

Major Swiney Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Pashawar to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, and is posted to Abbottabad.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut. Symons of the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Lieut. Hodgins, 72nd Punjabis, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Commissioner Burma.

Major-General D. Pilcher, who is expected to arrive shortly from England, will command the Bangalore infantry Brigade during the absence on leave of Major-General Scallon.

On return from leave Lieut. Molesworth, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Military Works of Derajat.

IT has been decided that Officers of Regiments, some of whose Battalions have been disbanded, who are consequently transferred to other Regiments, may be refunded expenses incurred through change of uniform to a maximum of £25. Officers so transferred will take seniority in their new Regiments according to the date of their present rank.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRES.

Changes in the Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The drought is necessitating further changes in connection with Camps of Exercise and Manœuvres.

The projected training for the Kohat and Derajat Brigade has now been abandoned and that of the Mhow Cavalry Brigade will probably not take place.

In the Peshawar Division Cavalry Brigade, training will terminate on the 14th instant, while training of the Nowshera Brigade, which began yesterday, will end on the 21st instant.

Divisional training for the Rawalpindi Division has been abandoned. Brigade training at Puswal will end on the 14th, while training at Jhelum will take place between the 16th and 23rd.

The Sialkot Cavalry Brigade training will be near Sialkot from 16th to 24th, and a Rawalpindi Divisional Staff Ride will take place in February.

The Abbotabad Brigade training ends on the 13th instant.

In the Lahore Division a camp for the Royal Horse Artillery will be held at Shahabad south of Ambala from the 12th to the 18th instant.

A camp for the Royal Field Artillery will also be held about the middle of December near Madhopur in the Kapurthala State.

PARTITION DAY RIOTING.

High Court Orders.

(LENGTHY HEADING)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The Criminal Bench of the High Court here today, discharged the Rule granted on behalf of Chandra Kanto Biswas who had been sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment with a fine of a hundred rupees for boycotting on Partition Day, but reduced the imprisonment to the thirteen days already spent by the prisoner in Jail.

The same Tribunal made absolute the Rule granted on behalf of Babu Basanta Kumar Mazumdar (Zamindar), upon the Tippera Magistrate to show cause why the case against this accused for enforcing boycott of foreign goods in Tippera should not be transferred to enable the trying Magistrate to be called as a witness, the Magistrate suggesting and the Applicant accepting the transfer to the file of the new Joint Magistrate of Tippera.

Rs. 8,045 have been subscribed in Calcutta to the Clive Memorial Fund.

BURGLARY RAMPANT IN KARACHI.

Police Reform Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, December 11.

In Karachi the Police seem to require looking into as outrages are on the increase. A Mahratta sentry was lately rushed upon by three Pathans and was robbed of his rifle. The house of Mr. Dehlavi, Barrister; Secretary of the India All Mohammedan Educational Conferrence, was burgled and Rs. 10,000 worth of jewels, etc., was carried off. The inhabitants of the Suburbs, especially Lyari side, are in state of a panic.

RIVETT-CARNAC CUP SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 11.

In the shooting competition for the Rivett-Carnac Cup, open to teams of Valunteers in all parts of India, the Poona Valunteers scored 245 at 200 yards, 240 at 600 yards, and 215 at 800 yards, making a total of 700. Sergeant Major Wallace made the highest score with a total of 98.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

KAID MACLEAN'S RELEASE.

Ransom to be Paid to Raisuli.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 11.

London December 1.—It is stated that Kaid Maclean will be released shortly, Raisuli having agreed to the Sultan's terms. The Tangier correspondent of the "Standard" states that the British Government has agreed to pay Raisuli £20,0000 to secure the release of Sir Harry Maclean, also to afford Raisuli and the immediate members of his family protection from the consequences of his past misdeeds. The Government will pay £5,000 to the rebel Chief immediately Kaid Maclean is released and the balance will be invested for three years and the income paid to Raisuli.

Blackfriars Bridge Disaster.

During the operations in connection with the widening of the Blackfriars Bridge, London, the girder collapsed and killed four workmen, and injured several others.

Ameer of Bokhara Looted.

An armed band recently attacked the residence of the Ameer of Bokhara, a Russian vassal State in Central Asia, at Ashkabad, and killed the Minister for Finance. The robbers escaped with £18,000.

Supply of War Material to America.

Rear-Admiral Mason, reporting to the American Bureau of Ordinance, urges the introduction or legislation authorising the purchase of ordnance projectiles torpedoes abroad, owing to the inability of the domestic manufacturers to supply orders within reasonable time.

Mr. Rockfeller Sheds his Gold.

Mr. Rockfeller has given another £510,000 to the Rockfeller Institute for medical research in New York and has promised to give further £ 250,000 to the some Institution.

Lese Majeste in Germany.

It was stated in the Reichstag by the Secretary for Justice in the German Cabinet that in future cases of "lese majeste" will be restricted to offences committed with a malicious intent to insult.

The Spanish Navy.

The Spanish Minister of Marine states that for Spain it would be better o abolish the Navy altogether unless she spends about £735,000 on it immediately. The Spanish Parliament practically unanimously endorsed the proposal made by the Premier to expend six and a quarter millions sterling on the Navy.

It is anticipated that Glasgow shipbuilding yards will benefit largely from the Spanish naval expenditure.

Count de Witte's Retirement.

Count de Witte, ex-Prime Minister of Russia, has been appointed Director of the Russian Discount Credit Bank, which implies his retirement from public life.

The Portuguese Dictatorship.

Seven hundred Portuguese Officers having tried to organise a demonstration in Lisbon in favour of King Carlos so many officers, however, were prepared to assist a counter demonstration that the police prohibited both displays. The loyalty of the Army has been questioned.

Banking Crisis Tragadies.

Lieutenant Crawford, Secretary to Admiral Dewey committed suicide by drowning in the Potomac River, owing to losses incurred through the Banking Crisis. A woman named Smith, who lost £400,000 in the crisis, shot her husband and herself after setting fire to her house, the rooms of which she first saturated with kerosine.

The Ormonde Hunt Stopped.

The Irish League has stopped the Ormonde Hunt. Correspondents report that poison has been laid in the country where the Kildare hounds Hunt. Several hounds were poisoned and two died.

Fenians Honoured as Heroes.

A special Mass was Celebrated in Cork Cathedral in commemoration of the Fenians executed in Manchester in 1867. This was followed by a stret procession in which the Lord Mayor of the City, a Majority of the members of the Municipal Council Trade Guilds, Polical organization, took part. At a subsequent meeting in Cork it was resolved to propogate Fenianism and an appeal to Irishmen throughout the world to boycott English manufactures, disregard law and secure separation from England.

Discovery of a Second Niagara.

A waterfall swelling as big as the Niagara has been found in British Guiana close to the Brazeilian boundary and has been called the Chamberlain Fall.

Canabalism in Congo Free State.

The Bodanki tribesmen in Mongalla District in Northward Congo Free State recently ate five Congo Free State soldiers.

Armenian Atrocities Renewed.

German newspapers report a serious renewal of Armenian massacres under the notorious Ibrahim Pacha. 150 villages in the Diabouikir District have been destroyed.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 11.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, who has just been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, here, met with a serious riding accident this morning. He was returning from the Police parade when his horse bolted down the main street and in doing so tripped and fell. Mr. Daniel was thrown violently on his head while the horse rolled over him. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital where it was ascertained he had sustained severe injuries to his head in addition to internal injuries. His condition gives rise to much anxiety.

A TELEGRAM to the "Bengalee" from Rungpore states that in the Rungpore Students' case before Mr. Vas, District Magistrate, Sris Gupta and Bhuban Dutt have been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for each offence and Jotin Das and Sailes Gupta to three weeks for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently. The convictions are under Sections 143 186 and 341 of the Indian Penal Code.

IN the Calcutta High Court the Criminal Bench discharged the Rule granted in the Leakut Hossain Case, holding that the grounds shown were insufficient. The Rule was one which had been issued on the Barisal Court to show cause why the Sedition Case against Leakut Hossain, pending in the Barisal Sessions, should not be transferred to the High Court on the ground that accused could not secure in Urdu-speaking Counsel at Barisal.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME PROSPECTS.

Yorkshire Cricket.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The children are coming into their own again. It will seem quite like old times to have three pantomimes running this year at the West-End theatres. Already the finishing touches are being put to the scenery and the comic masks, and an army of costumiers are busy with their glittering "creations."

Anyone who peeps into Drury Lane on an afternoon may hear sounds of sweet music. The chorus ladies are at rehearsal, and their singing has quite a weird effect in the silent and deserted auditorium. No doubt Mr. Collins is preparing for a great effort, for he has powerful and active opponents.

The Lyceum, which, it must be remembered, has been entirely rebuilt since Sir Henry Irving held sway there, seems to have been expressly designed for the production of pantomime. Its stage is vast and its seating capacity is vast also. Here, as in Drury Lane, preparations are in full swing, and the brothers Carpenter are full of hope with regard to the success of their first venture of the kind in London. The great culminating scene of the first act will depict the "Coral Realms under the Sea." It may be asked what coral realms have to do with the story of Robinson Crusoe, on which the production is based. Well, that is a little license the pantomime writer has permitted himself. Let us suppose, as we all may if we choose, that when Robinson Cruso was wrecked he did go down to have a peep at Davy Jones's locker. That, at all events, is what he is going to do at the Lyceum, and the little ones assuredly will not object to the liberty thus taken with DeFoe's immortal narrative.

MISS ARUNDALE.

This scene will be something in the nature of a good old-fashioned "transformation," although the characters will not immediately change places with Clown and Pantaloon and Harlequin and Columbine. There will be shifting effects with ever-changing colours, while mermaids and other strange creatures disport themselves in the vasty deep. Then at length Robinson will be seen rising from the depths in a fairy diving bell.

A number of well known performers have been engaged for the leading parts. Miss Sybil Arundale—whose delightful performance in "Lady Molly" will be fresh in the recollection of many—will make her first appearance in pantomime as Robinson's sweetheart, Polly; Miss Dorothy Craske, having danced herself into public favour in the Empire ballets, will attempt to show that she can sing as well as dance as the representative of Robinson; and Mr. George LeClercq as Billie Cruse, Mr. George Brooks as the widow Cruse and M. Espinosa as man Friday will be prominent in the comic scenes; while Mr. Walter Stanton, the well known bird imitator, will be exactly suited to the part of Cruse's parrot, for which he has been especially engaged.

POPULAR PRICES.

"We want to make the Lyceum pantomime an annual institution," said Mr. Earnest Carpenter. "We have always said that the prices at West-End theartres are too high, and to that opinion we adhere. Notwithstanding the enormous expense of producing a first-rate pantomime—our salary list has the names of 300 people on it—we retain our shilling pit and our sixpenny gallery. There will be just a slight increase in the price of some of the choice seats in the first few rows of the higher-priced parts. Then we shall admit children to matinees at half-price and children's seats may be booked in advance. Of course, it is only the enormous size of the theatre that enables us to do all this. Our gallery, I may tell you, holds more money, even at such a low price of admission as sixpence, than the whole of some West-End theatres.

We intend to make a special feature of the harlequinade, because we know the children like it. Our clown will be Mr. Harry Gardner, formerly a member of Charles Lauri's troupe."

As regards the Adelphi pantomime, which Mr. Robert Arthur is producing by arrangement with Mr. Tom B. Davis, it is on the subject of "Aladdin."

MALCOLM SCOTT.

In it Mr. Malcolm Scott, who has achieved fame with his female impersonations in the music-halls, will appear as the widow Twankey; Mr. M. R. Morand, formerly of the Savoy and also of many provincial pantomime successes, is to be the Grand Vizier; Miss Sally Vruvell, of whose singing voice report speaks very favourably, will play the Princess; and the lady who rejoices in the name of Happy Fanny Fields is to have a part as a German girl named Gretchen, especially written in for her.

There will be two splendid scenes by Mr. Stafford Hall—the Cave scene, in which a jewel ballet will be introduced, and the Court of Nanki Mappo. Mr. Julien H. Wilson, the composer, has specially composed the music for the choruses. "Mr. Robert Arthur's pantomimes" said Mr. Brandreth, "are always written specially with a view to the requirements of the children, and it will be found, I think, that this is specially the case as regards the first one for which he has been responsible at a West-End house."

OTHER ITEMS.

Martin Harvey has procured from Mr. William Faversham the English rights of the play at present entitled "The World and His Wife," which is an adaptation by C. F. Nirdlinger from Echegaray's Masterpiece "El Gran Galeoto." Mr. Martin Harvey hopes to be able to produce this play some time during the next year.

Mr. Lewis Waller is appearing next week at Kennington Theatre in "Monsieur Beaucaire." After this he commences his Lyric season, for which the arrangements have been slightly altered during the last few days. Instead of opening with "Robin Hood," he will commence by presenting "Monsieur Beaucaire" for three weeks, to be followed by three weeks of "Robin Hood," on the conclusion of which he will be quite ready with his new production, which, as already announced, will be Mr. Milton Royle's American play. "The Squaw Man," to be re-christened either "An English Cowboy" or "Jim's Way."

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

In the presence of 10,000 spectators at Leigh this week, the New Zealanders sustained their third defeat, the Leigh team winning by 3 goals and 3 tries (15 points) to 3 goals and 1 try (9 points).

The opening play was contested in mid-field, neither side for a time gaining any particular advantage. Eventually, from his own mark, Messenger kicked a fine goal for the visitors.

Afterwards the home forwards made a long dribble, but Turtill saved by kicking dead. Later Turtill saved finely after another long rush by the Leigh forwards.

However, in another rush, Webster scored, and Molyneux placed a goal. Afterwards from a mark by Bennett, Molyneux kicked another goal. Towards half-time the New Zealanders attacked strongly, and from a mark Messenger kicked a goal. At the interval Leigh led by 7 points to 4.

After changing ends Neville crossed the New Zealand line and later from Whittaker's mark Molyneux kicked another goal, while before the finish Neville gained a further try.

In the last few minutes McGregor obtained a try for the visitors, and Messenger placed a goal.

YORKSHIRE CRICKET.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club was held at Sheffield this week. In the absence of Lord Hawke, Major W. H Shepherd occupied the chair. In moving the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet, the Chairman expressed satisfaction that, despite the wet weather, the giving of a benefit match to Denton, and an increase in percentage allowed to ground clubs, there should be a balance of £51-7-6 on the right side.

He congratulated Notts on winning the County Championship last season, and expressed appreciation of the seventeen years' service of Tunnicliffe, who was leaving the country to take an engagement as head coach at Gibson College

R. C.

THE NEW PETIT HOSPITAL.

The Governor's Benediction.

YESTERDAY afternoon His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation-stone of the New Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital at Cumballa Hill. The site is an extremely airy one, and the scene when the large crowd of donors and their friends were seated was strikingly pretty The whole scenario had been elegantly decorated with flags and rosettes. Full particulars of the origin and growth of the new Hospital will be found in the report read by Mr. Jehangier Bomanjee Petit. His Excellency's Band was on the ground and discoursed a programme of music while the friends of the Institution were arriving.

Amongst those present were Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the Rev. Father Drakeman, Messrs. Behramji Jijibhoy, Jivanji J. Modi, M. C. Murzban, S. B. Katrak, D. R. Chichgur, P. H. Dastur, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Amirudin Tyebji, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Dalubhai Samaldas, Abbas Badrudin Tyebji, Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Drs. Childe, Dimmock, Kowasji Hormasji, H. N. Chowksey, M. R. Sethna, T. B. Nariman, R. T Nariman, D. S. Fraser, J. N. Bahadurji and others.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Greig and the Gaekwar of Baroda having taken his place upon the dais near the stone, Mr. Petit read the Report which was as follows:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit the Report of the Committee of the Scheme for the establishment of a Parsee General Hospital; and the Fund raised for the purpose.

It is perhaps not out of place to give a short history of the gradual development of the idea of having a General Hospital for the Parsee community. Some twenty or thirty years ago the Parsee as a community were averse to hospital life. The average Parsee, though quite willing to meet his countrymen of other races on the civic or the political platform, is rigidly exclusive when required to be so, either by religious precept or domestic usage. Be that as it may the idea of a Parsee General Hospital was long in taking a definite shape. Much of the aversion the general run of the community has at all times felt to hospital life, has been due to this

SPIRIT OF EXCLUSIVENESS

and many of the orthodox among them would prefer death to a sick bed amid conditions that are likely to fall foul of their religious or social susceptibilities. It is well-known that with the exception of a few advanced families, what is known as "The Joint-Family-System" still prevails among the community in a very marked degree. The average Parsee family, as a rule even to this date consists of a Paterfamilias, a wife, two or three daughters, about same number of sons, their wives, and a happy genealogy out of them.

In the event of sickness, whether it be light or serious, the ladies of the family vie with each other in doing the work of nurses and sympathetically deal out what medicine the street quack or the family physician prescribes. As for surroundings and sanitary requirements, they have to be satisfied with such as their poor houses which are usually ill-ventilated and badly situated, can afford, and the want of a properly equipped hospital is not seldom felt.

Several schemes had been framed from time to time with a view to supply this want. Some years ago Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C. I. E., put forward a scheme for the establishment of a General Hospital; and subsequently, another attempts was made in the year 1896 by the late Doctor K. N. Bahadurji in co-operation with the first Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.; but for several reasons into which it is not necessary to go at present, both these schemes were allowed to drop.

Years before this date, those who felt interested in the question had ample opportunities of learning that much of the repugnance felt by Parsees to Hospital life could be overcome by providing institutions exclusively managed by Parsees. There was the instance before them of a Parsee Maternity Hospital established by Dr. Temulji B. Nariman on a private and paying basis which was being largely availed of by Parsee women of all classes. That institution had even then made a splendid record, and its usefulness has considerably increased since. Today the institution is under the management of a committee, and finds itself housed in a building of its own. Another institution of the same class deserves honourable and most grateful mention. During 1896 the years during which the

BUBONIC-FEVER FIRST MADE ITS APPEARANCE

a Parsee Fever Hospital was opened under the auspices of the Parsee Panchayat for the treatment of Parsee plague patients, the headship of which was immediately taken up free of charge by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, and eminent Parsee physician in extensive practice. Dr. Bahadurji proceeded with his self-imposed mission of mercy until 1898, when Death abruptly cut short his life of singular usefulness and promise. It then became a matter of speculation if any one would volunteer to take up the glorious burden laid down by Dr. Bahadurji. But as usual, the place created the man, and at the request of the Parsee Panchayat, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman took up the charge of the Parsee Fever Hospital, which under him also has been doing very substantial work. But it is a sort of a seasonal Hospital It is opened during the winter when there is a recrudescence of the plague in Bombay and is closed about the month of April or May, when generally its ravages cease. The unprecedented success of these and similar other institutions had effectively removed all doubt as to the popularity of such institutions in the community. The ideas of the community had by this time undergone a revolution; the old prejudices against Hospital life had disappeared: and the cry for a General Hospital for the Parsees was heard louder and louder every day.

In response to this feeling, one of us, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit started a third scheme in May 1905 with the object of achieving that which the two former schemes had failed to do. He issued a Gujarati Prospectus wherein he expatiated upon the advantages of treating the sick in an up-to-date Hospital under trained hands and submitted two alternative schemes; the one for the establishment of a small Hospital with 40 patients of which 15 were to be free; 15 to pay Re. 1 per day; and 5 to pay Rs. 2 per day; and 5 to pay Rs. 3 per day; the Hospital to be solely maintained out of the interest of a fund amounting at least to Rs. 4,00 000; and an alternative proposal of having a Hospital with

A HUNDRED BEDS

to be maintained out of the interest of a fund amounting to Rs. 8,50,000. With a view to create an affective indncement towards substantial donations, the scheme provides as follows:—That a donor of Rs. 5,000 will have a bed named after him; a donor of Rs. 25,000, a Ward named after him and if further to have the privilege of sending one patient free per year to the Hospital during his lifetime; a donor of Rs. 1,00,000 a Block called after him and to have the privilege of sending three patients free per year to the Hospital during his lifetime; a donor of Rs. 5,00,000 or more, to have the entire Hospital called after him and to have the privilege of sending 5 patients free per year to the Hospital. As to the constitution of the committee, it is provided that all donors of Rs. 5,000 and over up to Rs. 1 lac should have a seat on the General Committee of the Hospital; all donors of Rs. one lac and over up to Rs. 5 lacs to have the privilege of nominating a member to the General Committee besides being themselves members of the Committee; a donor of Rs. 5 lacs and over to have the priv

may, therefore, be reasonably surmised that other things being equal, this Hospital may show as good a record as any one of its sister institutions in the City.

This entire property—land and building is worth over five lacs of rupees; and, apart from this gift, Mr. Bomanji has contributed a sum of Rupees fifty thousand in each towards the funds of the Hospital and has also on different occasions subscribed Rs 17,0.0, his entire contribution thus aggregating to Rs. 5,67,000 for which the best thanks of the Committee and the entire Parsee community are due to him. As the scheme lays down that the Hospital is to be named after the first donor of Rupees five lacs the institution has been given the name of The Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital.

Next in importance to Mr. Bomanjee's gift, ranks a donation of over Rupees one lac fifty thousand by the trustees of a settlement created by a Parsee gentleman, the late Mr. Hormusji Framji Warden for the erection and maintenance of a marriage and dining Hall for the use of the Parsee community. The funds relating to this charity lay idle for nearly a quarter of a century and it was felt that there was absolutely no need for a building of this nature. The organizers of the scheme, taking advantage of this feeling, made an appeal to the trustees of this settlement in question for the diversion of the funds in their hands or at least a good portion of them, to the scheme. The appeal met with the most cordial response from the enlightened trustees, who after carrying out the formalities required by law for legalising such diversion, have added to the Hospital Fund the splendid sum of over Rupees one lac fifty thousand for the erection of an

UP-TO-DATE OPERATION THEATRE.

The Committee beg to take this opportunity of publicly thanking the Trustees of the Wardon Charity Fund, and in particular Mr. Hirjibhoy Bomanji Warden, the Managing Trustee for this very valuable assistance.

A further step has recently been taken in the direction of increasing the usefulness of the Hospital. The trustees of the Ardeshir Wadia charities have arranged to give a handsome donation of Rupees fifty thousand for the erection and maintenance of an Eye Ward to be raised to the sacred memory of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia of Lovji Castle. For this handsome gift also, the Committee beg to tender their most heartfelt thanks to the trustees of the Wadia Fund.

There is another gift to which the Committee would like specially to refer. The trustees of the Charity Fund of the late Bai Pirojbai Nusserwanji Wadia have donated a sum of Rupees fifty thousand, for the erection of a ward for women and children. For this handsome contribution also, the Committee beg to express their gratitude to the trustees.

The Committee also take this opportunity of publicly thanking all the other contributors who have so readily and so generously come forward to support the scheme in a manner which has practically ensured its success.

It is now a little over 2½ years since the fund was started; and the total contribution up-to-date amounts to Rs. 12,75,000.

The following details may be found interesting:—It has been roughly ascertained that there are in all 2,000 subscribers to the fund; of these there is one contributor of Rs. 5,67,000; one of rupees one lac fifty thousand; two contributors of Rupees fifty thousand each; one of Rupees thirty-five thousand; four of Rupees twenty-five thousand; three of Rupees fifteen thousand; one of Rupees ten thousand five hundred; three of Rupees ten thousand; one of Rupees six thousand; thirty-three of Rupees five thousand; one of Rs. 4,500; one of Rupees three thousand; one of Rupees two thousand; one of Rupees one thousand two hundred; seventeen of Rupees one thousand; 44 of Rupees five hundred; and over 1887 subscribers of sums under Rupees five hundred. The total average subscription per head comes to Rs.

It is worthy of note that 4 theatrical and circus performances and musical concerts were given in aid of the scheme, giving in all a total contribution of Rs. 2 266-1-10 to the fund. It is intended to start with a small beginning and the principal block, of which Your Excellency will to-day lay the Foundation Stone, will be one of a

SET OF THREE BUILDINGS

with which the Committee hope to commence work. They will consist of an Operation Theatre and two buildings, one on each side of the Theatre to be used as Surgical and Medical wards, one for men and the other for women and children. These buildings will each consist of three floors including the ground floor, each floor containing 2 wards accommodating 10 patients each, both the buildings together thus accommodating 120 patients to begin with. The Committee also propose to provide for immediate use, a dispensary and out-patients ward, a special Eye Ward, an Obstetic Ward, an Infectious Diseases ward, a ward for Light and Electrical treatment, and a Laboratory for Bacteriological work.

With the growth of the institution, additional accommodation will be provided by degrees. The Committee also propose to erect a separate ward, for Ear and Nose diseases, a gynecological ward (or a ward for the diseases of women); and a paying ward with special comforts and extra accommodation for patients who pay special fees. It is also hoped to have in connection with the Hospital, a class for training Parsee young ladies in the art of nursing and the Committee will give diplomas to such as pass out of these classes. There will also be a library and a museum attached to the Hospital for the benefit and edification of the staff, the students and the patients. It is proposed in course of time also to establish a Post-Graduate System and thereby to furnish to young Parsee students, opportunities of acquiring Hospital experience, the want of which is at present keenly felt. All this can be easily done whilst the large area of vacant land surrounding the old and new buildings will lend itself to very convenient utilization with the growing usefulness of the Hospital.

There is unfortunately a huge tank situated right in the centre of these grounds, and the Committee are taking steps to have it filled in and converted into a garden for the pleasure and recreation of the staff and convalescent patients which will also effectively set off the row of principal buildings which will stand around it. From the beginning there will be a dairy on the spot for the use of the Hospital. The Committee have in hand an offer of making over to them 2 houses at Varsova near Andheri near the sea-side a most delightful situation in one of the most popular suburbs of Bombay, for use as

A CONVALESCENT HOME

in connection with the Hospital.

The old building is to be so converted as to adapt it for use for administrative purposes. It is so large that it will also be possible to use a portion of it as surgeons' and nurses' quarters, store and linen Rooms, Board Room, Office and so forth.

The Hospital proper will be accommodated from the very beginning in special blocks to be built in the best of style on up-to-date principles; to be fitted with all modern equipments and the most recent conveniences. There is to be Electric light all throughout the compound and the buildings, and the drainage is to be on the Flush System.

The Hospital will be a partly paying and a partly charitable institution. It will be managed by a Committee of laymen; and all appointments to the various posts will without impairing efficiency be made as far as possible from the best available material in the community. There will be a staff of efficient assistants and trained nurses. With the exception of the house surgeons and nurses, the superior staff will be all entirely honorary.

All these arrangements will leave very little cash in the hands of the Committee; and we must depend, at any rate for a long time to come, upon the support of the generous Parsee Public for its adequate maintenance and future progress. Your Excellency may be aware that there is a custom among the Parsees, having the force almost of a religious commandment, to contribute their mite to charitable institutions on domestic occasions both grave and gay. Numerous institutions which otherwise would have passed into nothingness have received a renewed lease of life through this custom; and the Committee have every reason to hope that so useful an institution as the Parsee General Hospital too will come in for a substantial share of these contributions.

The Governor having accepted a copy of the Report, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, requested His Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the new Hospital.

Sir Jamsetjee said:—"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of myself and the Members of the Provisional Committee of the "Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital" it devolves upon me to welcome you here this afternoon and to thank you for gracing by your presence the ceremony which is about to be performed by His Excellency the Governor. To Her Excellency Lady Clarke the Committee is especially beholden for giving eclat to the occasion by her presence here to-day.

"To His Excellency the Governor we are deedly grateful for accepting our invitation to lay the foundation stone of the "Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital." I can go further and assure His Excellency that his condescension in thus assisting to give an auspicious start to the first Parsee General Hospital will be regarded as a compliment and appreciated by the entire Parsee Community of Bombay, recalling it hereafter with feelings of pleasure and gratitude.

"Amongst the first public acts of Your Excellency on taking over the government of this Presidency, was the now memorable letter addressed by you on

THE SUBJECT OF COMBATING PLAGUE.

The first public ceremonial of the kind in which since assuming your high office Your Excellency takes part this evening is in connection with the Parsee General Hospital. Both are destined to play an important part; one in the physical welfare of all the communities of this Presidency and the other in that of the Parsee Community. The first bears eloquent testimony to Your Excellency's regard for the well being of the millions committed to your charge, whilst the second is proof of the fact that you, whilst considering the many, are not unmindful of the few. I may be pardoned, Sir, for mentioning here that the Community you are honoring to-day, however it may compare in other respects with His Majesty the King Emperor's other Indian subjects yields to none in its unflinching loyalty and devotion to the Crown. It is ever ready to recognize with feelings of deep gratitude the benefits it has derived from the British Government in the past, and is deriving in the present, and the complement Your Excellency is paying it to-day, may, I trust, be taken as an earnest of your interest in it.

"Your Excellency—The Parsees have for a long time past been desirous of having an Hospital of their own, though in the J. J. and allied Hospitals so worthily presided over by Colonel Dimmock, and assisted by an able staff of medical men and devoted nurses, there are wards set apart for the exclusive use of Parsee patients. These have served their purpose well and have proved a boon in the past as doubtless they will in the future, but they are found inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the Community in consequence of the wearing off of the prejudice that existed in former days of resorting to Hospitals for medical aid. Although, as I have said above, the desire has been there for the past two decades and more, the power to give effect to it was not forthcoming. But thanks to the munificence of Mr. Bomanjee Dishaw Petit, who so well maintains

THE TRADITIONS OF HIS LATE FATHER

and to the untiring energy and perseverance of his son Mr. Jehangir Petit who took upon himself the duty of collecting funds, and to the expert advise of Lt. Col. M. P. Kharegat, late of the Indian Medical Service, his colleague in the Secretaryship, the wherewithal to start an Hospital was placed within reach. Mr. Bomanjee Petit, whose handsome donation of a lakh of Rupees to the London School of Tropical Medicine is still fresh in our minds, came forward and most generously made a free gift of the site on which we are met to-day, consisting of a large building with about 50,000 sq. yards of land of the aggregate value of Rupees Five Lakhs, besides Rs. 67,000 in cash. Mr. Bomanjee's generosity removed a formidable difficulty in the way of the Hospital Scheme. It placed at the Committee's disposal a large piece of land for building our Hospital on, with a fine house to be utilized in connection with it, situated in one of the best parts of the City. Another fortunate circumstance in favour of the Hospital was the wise discretion used by the Trustees of the late Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Warden, in consenting to the diversion for purposes of this Hospital, of a sum of about a lakh and half left by Mr. Warden about 30 years ago, for a charitable purpose very much less useful to the Community than the one now selected.

"Your Excellency will believe me when I say that this day will be remembered as an important one in the history of the Parsee Community of Bombay. To-day witnesses the inauguration of the wish it has cherished for nearly a quarter of century. To-day the Community enters upon an experiment tried for the first time, I believe, in the Presidency, of conducting and maintaining a General Hospital aided by its members alone. The task before us is not a light one but I venture to hope that by the blessing of Providence and with the help of kind friends and benefactors we may be enabled to see reared on this place an up-to-date Hospital, suitable to the requirements of the Community and to which it may be able to point with pride.

"Once more thanking Your Excellencies, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen for your presence, I request His Excellency Sir George Clarke to have the goodness to lay the foundation stone of the "Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital."

His Excellency duly declared the stone well and truly laid amid cheers, a handsome silver trowel having been used for the purpose. The Governor then briefly addressed the assembly. His Excellency said:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen. One of the pleasantest duties that falls to the lot of a Governor to perform is that of laying the foundation stones of buildings which are dedicated to the alleviation of the sufferings of humanity. The hospital is a comparatively modern institution. There were ages in which the hospital was unknown. In the eleventh century, however, the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem began to erect hospitals for the use of the pilgrims, but it is probable that their knowledge of the ills that flesh is heir to was so slight that these hospitals killed more than they cured. Happily all that has passed away. Science has advanced during the last fifty years with such leaps and bounds that medical, surgical and chemical knowledge is now marvellously complete, and it is the object of the modern hospital to bring this knowledge to mitigate the sufferings of humanity, and especially the sufferings of the poor. The number of hospitals in Bombay is very large. I hope to see all of them shortly (applause), and thus be able to form an opinion of their methods of working. But there is ample room for another hospital in order to cope with the requirements of this large city. About two thousand three hundred years ago, Plato, in the charming verses in which he describes his ideal republic, used this words:

"THE RICH HAVE MANY CONSOLATIONS."

That is true, and perhaps the greatest consolation which rich people possess is their ability to do something for poorer humanity.

"Well, Ladies and Gentlemen. That is the lesson Parsee community has learnt. The wealthy Parsees have left an imperishable mark in Bombay in those splendid buildings which they have erected for the benefit of their poorer brethren, and I am sure the Petit family must feel an intense feeling of satisfaction that their generous benefactions will bring light and life to thousands in the future (Applause). Now in the report just read by Mr. Bomonji Petit there are one or two matters upon which I should like to say a few words. This Hospital is for the Parsee community and not a State Institution. It is very important to the Parsees to have an institution of their own, and I consider it very desirable that this institution should not be in any way connected with Government, not only because Government already has an immense number of demands already made upon it, but because there will be a healthy rivalry between these various institutions, and

NEW METHODS MAY BE FOUND.

and new ideas may take root. And if that is so, I am sure Government will not be too proud to adopt the lessons that may be learnt. I am very pleased to learn something of the large heartedness of the Parsee community, and I have no doubt that sufficient subscribers will crop up annually to keep this institution in first rate working order. This Hospital is fortunately placed upon a most healthy site. That is a matter of the first importance. It may seem somewhat far from the centre of the city, but no doubt ample arrangement in the way of ambulance can be made for the poor. One point I should like to refer to, and that is, the plan for classes for teaching young Parsee ladies the art of nursing. Now a knowledge of nursing is

A MOST VITAL POINT IN A HOSPITAL,

and I am already convinced we have not nearly enough. Then there is the proposal to establish post graduate ships for Parsee students. The Parsees appear to have a special aptitude as doctors, and I am sure there a is work for a great many more Parsee doctors than there are now. I now only wish to add that it is a great pleasure to my wife and to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar (applause to be present at this interesting ceremony to-day My wife and I have come to India with the earnest desire to help every good cause (cheers)—most especially this institution and those other institutions which are seeking to raise the lives of the poor. I hope that in the fulness of time we may both be permitted to come here again to open this building."

The Governor's speech was received with vociferous applause, and Mr. Justice Davar in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding said: "I cannot allow His Excellency to depart without expressing our gratitude for the trouble he has taken to come here to lay the foundation stone of this hospital. Ladies and Gentlemen, amongst the many kindly acts which have earned our gratitude for His Excellency during the short time he has been amongst us this work is by no means the least. His Excellency has put the hall mark of his approbation and appreciation to-day upon the motto of "self-help" and before long I trust we shall be able to take His Excellency over a most well-equipped and useful hospital (Applause). Ladies and Gentlemen, His Excellency has come amongst us with a great reputation as an administrator, but what is far greater is his being a sympathetic ruler. I therefore tender him our heart-felt gratitude for coming here and I esteem it no small privilege to be permitted to propose a resolution that a cordial vote of thanks be given to His Excellency to-day. This is no idle formality but the true expression of our sincere gratitude for what he has done for us."

Mr. Bomanji Petit having seconded the vote the gathering dispersed.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Judgment Reserved.

THE inquiry into the circumstances under which the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. "Mazagon" collided with the Victoria Dock wall on the morning of the 26th November was further proceeded with on Tuesday at the Esplanade Police Court. The Court was composed of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Commander Sydney Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company, Mr. H. E. Johnson, First Grade Pilot and Mr. William Britton, Chief Engineer, P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," Captain Elliott of the s.s. "Clen Graham" and Mr. Colquhon, Chief Engineer of the Anchor Line's s.s. "Scindia" were the assessors. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government; Mr. Shortt of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Company, Solicitors, was for Captain C. Hodgson, Master of the s.s. "Mazagon;" Mr. Velinker, Pleader, appeared for Mr. Crapper, the pilot, and Mr. Craigie, Solicitor, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen appeared for the Company.

Mr. R. D. Robertson, Chief Engineer of the "Mazagon," further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the "Mazagon" ran a long way after the engines were stopped. The bridge of the "Mazagon" was nearly midships, about 180 feet from the stem. The ship kept her weigh well after the engines were stopped.

Examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said the "Mazagon" would take 45 seconds from stop to full astern, and from full speed ahead to stop she would take 4 to 5 seconds. The engines of the "Mazagon" were modern. The engines could not be chocked or flooded after a stop of 5 minutes. He could not tell the weigh she had on from his position on the ship. He had no data to go upon when he made the statement that the ship had too much weigh on. Witness could not say whether the "Mazagon" ran longer after the engines were stopped than other ships of similar tonnage. If the ship had 2 knots weigh on her and she was going full speed ahead, the engines would be going full speed astern within a minute of the order.

Examined by Mr. Shortt, witness said he did not think anything serious had happened when he felt the impact. He felt a thump and nothing more.

Examined by the Court, witness said the vessel went full speed 6 minutes. The difference between the engine-room speed and the ship's speed was about 7¼ per cent.

Mr. B. E. Talluck, second Officer of the "Mazagon," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he felt the impact against the wall. He would feel the engines going astern after three or four revolutions of the propeller. At the time when the ship passed the North Channel beacon he made no estimate of the speed.

Examined by Mr. Craigie, witness said he had no doubt that immediately before going astern the engines were not going ahead. Mr. W. S. Hosanson, first-grade pilot of the Port Trust, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that when taking vessels when the tide is high he felt eddies near the North Channel beacon. They were caused by the slack tide from the Cross Island and the flood tide coming up between the island and the docks. They were sometimes strong on spring tide. They were very variable. In passing the channel they had to steer the vessel very carefully. The eddies had more effect on heavy and deep steamers than on light ones. They could not lay down a rule as to the speed at which the ship should go into the dock.

Examined by Mr Shortt witness said the eddy could account for the perceptibly forward movement which the pilot had said he had felt just before the ship went astern. There was always a change going on in the depths of the channels. Where there formerly was water there might be mudbank at present. Those channels did vary from time to time. They brought the ships in purely on judgment. And he would not think one culpably negligent if anythinz went wrong.

Questioned by Mr Craigie witness said if they found the ship was not steering he would go ahead without increasing the speed very much. 1 1/2 to 2 knots he considered a safe speed when passing the North Channel beacon. He thought six knots was the highest safe speed to take when passing the North Channel beacon.

Examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said it took about 9 minutes to go from the beacon to the dock wall.

Questioned by Mr. Nicholson, witness said if they had a tide against them they would have to give a greater speed to the engines. If the engine-room speed was 4½ knots, the deck speed might be 1·85 knots. It depended on the circumstances entirely.

Questioned by Mr. Craigie, witness said he knew there was a difference, called slip, between the speed of the engines and the actual speed at which vessels went. He had no experience of the engines of a ship. He had never been an engineer. Questioned by the Court, witness said that by eddy he did not mean an actual swell. It might be an under-current. The dock-master sometimes found fault with pilots about coming in too fast and too slow. It was a common occurrence.

The Court decided that there was no ground for charging any of the parties. Judgment was reserved till to-morrow.

MARRIAGE IN BHATTIA COMMUNITY.

From the Hindu point of view next year they cannot marry their children and hence the present year will see more marriages among that community. The Marriage Season commenced with their Magsar month and in Bombay all the Hindu localities are gay and festive. The parents would not wait for twelve months and all the intended marriages are celebrated during the present season.

Since the 4th December, therefore, several Hindu marriages have taken place and many being among the Shettia class of the rich and leading families, the native quarter and the casts "wadies" have been brilliantly illuminated.

Among the leading and important functions is the union by marriage of the two prominent Bhattia families of Bombay. The bride, Miss Ratanbai, is the daughter of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal, and the bridegroom, Master Purshotumdas, is the son of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas Madhavji. True to the tradition of their families both these gentlemen have invited a very large number of guests. Some of the chiefs have also accepted the invitation and are present in Bombay to participate in the festivities. The ceremony takes place on Saturday but reception parties were held last night in the Teizpal Hall, Malabar Hill, and also in the bungalow of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas at Chowpatti near the French Bridge.

The palatial buildings were gorgeously decorated for the occasion and the garden grounds were artistically illuminated. The gas light with globes of multiferious colours presented a beautiful aspect, while on the trees were fixed the Rainagar patent globes. The roadway was also illuminated with the powerful Kitson lamps and the "buttee" arches were planted for some distance.

The most attractive and chief feature in Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas' bungalow was the musical treat arranged by the Sporting Host. Mr. Edgar who is now in Bombay gave a few selections and the guests were given an opportunity to hear this distinguished Musician.

At Teizpal Hall there was a "nautch" party, which also was largely attended.

JOSEF GUNTER, a Bohemian smuggler, has been arrested on the Austro-German frontier in the uniform of an Austrian frontier guard. He confessed that after suffering much at the hands of the guards in his own smuggling career, he had adopted their uniform to harass other smugglers. He had caught twenty-six during six months, and had confiscated their goods as the price of giving them their liberty. In this way he had made a handsome income.

PLAGUE AND INOCULATION.

Bombay's Apathy.

CAPTAIN LISTON'S LECTURE.

Yesterday, at the Gaiety Theatre, before a large audience, Captain W. G. Liston, Acting Director-in-Chief of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, delivered, under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a lecture on "Plague." The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie presided.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie in introducing the lecturer said he did not wish to stand between those present and the lecturer, whom the audience was, he felt quite sure, very eager to hear.

Captian Liston in delivering his lecture on 'Plague' discribed how rats conveyed the disease to man, and mentioned the measures which should be adopted for the prevention of the spread of that disease. The measures for the prevention of plague were, he said, of two kinds—measures of permanent utility and those of temporary utility. The measures of permanent utility were concerned with the reforming of manners, customs and modes of living of the people, namely those habits which brought about the association of rats with man. They dealt with the drawing up and enforcing of regulations preventing the erection of kutcha buildings and insisting upon the maintenance of houses in a proper state of repair. Too frequently they saw in the city of Bombay dilapidated houses often unoccupied, not only disfiguring the city but affording shelter to rats. Measures should be taken to make places, which were likely to afford harbourage to rats, rat-proof. Rules should be made preventing grain-stores, godowns and stables being occupied below human dwellings. Above all, means should be found to prohibit people from using the gullies and public streets as depositories for refuse. The lecturer thought a better system was urgently needed for the collection and removal of house refuse. The Health Department should insist upon tenants maintaining not only their own rooms in a clean and tidy state, but also the stairs and corridors. Housing-acts should be passed and rigidly enforced empowering the Health authorities to deal with these matters. The keeping of animals in dwelling-houses should be strictly prohibited. All these reforms would take time, but a beginning should be made. It must be made in the larger towns where education was more advanced. It was a great opportunity for demonstrating the advantages of local self-government. Would the Municipality try to effect some of these much-needed reforms? It would be hopeless to expect to carry out these reforms in the villages where education was not yet advanced enough; but when the cities purged themselves of these blemishes, the villages would be directly benefited, for the cities were great distributing centres of the disease. The only action, which unfortunate villagers could take in the meantime, was to insist on a modified form of quarantine and prevent those who had come from infected places entering their village until they had taken measures to rid themselves of any fleas they might have brought with them on their person or their kit. The lecturer then dwelt upon measures of temporary utility, which could be grouped under three headings: first, rat destruction; second, evacuation; and third, inoculation. All these measures required to be repeatedly carried out and in this respect rat destruction and evacuation possessed no advantage over inoculation. While, however, the first two measures could be carried out by the people themselves, the latter required the employment of a special staff.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The lecturer proceeded to say that of the above measures rat destruction was one which appeared to strike at the root of the evil and had the great advantage in that it interfered little with human comfort. The disadvantage of rat destruction lay in the fact that to be successful the measure must have the complete co-operation of an entire community and the operations must be extensive and sustained. The destruction of rats either by the use of chemical poisons or by the dissemination of bacterial disease among them had not proved as successful as was anticipated. It must be remembered that no more efficient rat destroyer than plague itself had yet been discovered. Trapping rats alive and then destroying them had yielded better results when daily practised. From the experiments that had been carried out in Worli and other villages it would appear to be necessary to remove from Bombay city about 1 1/2 millions of rats within one year to reduce the rat population by one quarter. To effect this, about 20,000 traps would have to be set each day and a special staff of about 1,000 men engaged to work the traps. About 14,000 rats a day should be caught to begin with, and after a year's operations about 4,000 rats each day must be destroyed. Any cessation of the operations would be followed by a rapid multiplication of the rats, the majority of which would be young and therefore susceptible to the disease so that the epidemic would be proportionately severe

EVACUATION.

The lecturer then dwelt upon evacuation, for which measure, he said, he found it hard to say a good word. To be of any use it must be carried out early and completely—conditions which could be attained only in a small village. It should be remembered that when evacuation was not practised only 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. of houses yielded more than one case, and when two or more cases occurred they were generally attacked together so that to leave a house after a death had occurred in it was useless. In towns many became infected at their place of work. In Parel village, for example, the Plague Commission found that nearly 70 per cent. of the cases acquired their infection at their place of work. Then there were the hardships of evacuation and the discomforts it produced. But the greatest disadvantage of evacuation lay in the increased opportunity for spreading the disease. They saw how man was a potent factor in carrying infection from infected places to healthy areas. When evacuation was practised this means of spreading the disease came into full play, for many preferred to go to live with friends in uninfected places rather than submit to the discomforts of camp life. Moreover, evacuation tended to convert the fear occasioned by the high mortality associated with the disease into a panic and the disease was thus spread far and wide. He might recall to their memory the panic and flight associated with the commencement of the epidemic in Bombay and how rapidly the disease was spread in that way.

ADVANTAGES OF INOCULATION.

Referring to inoculation, the lecturer said the advantage of inoculation lay in the fact that it was a measure of personal prophylaxis. It mattered not who else did or did not co-operate in the measure. Those inoculated at least were safe. It was a measure which could be carried out easily and cheaply once a year. A guarantee could be given that at least six times the saving of life would be effected among the inoculated as compared with the uninoculated. When inoculation was more extensively adopted an even greater saving of life might be obtained. Every case which was saved from the disease afforded many less opportunities for the spreading of infection by friends who would have come from other towns and villages to attend the funeral ceremonies. Moreover, inoculation instilled into those who underwent the operation that confidence which was so necessary in averting a panic. When the majority in a village were inoculated, the epidemic assume such moderate proportions that it could be dealt with easily and it was possible to adopt measures to prevent the spread of infection to adjoining areas. Inoculation checked the spread of plague directly by lessening the number of attacks and reducing the mortality from the disease and indirectly by quelling panic and thus reducing the chances of importing the disease into uninfected places.

The lecturer then gave statistics to show the good results achieved by inoculation. He assured the audience that there was absolutely no foundation in the various rumours that Inoculation did harm to those who were obviously not ill. No single anti-plague measure could show anything like the results that had been achieved by inoculation. The working members of the Plague Research Commission and their staff who were constantly exposed to infection attributed their safety to inoculation. (Loud applause).

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his very convincing lecture said he could imagine nothing more extraordinarily convincing than the figures which Captain Liston had produced regarding the effects of inoculation, nor could he imagine anything more convincing than the statement that of all the remedies inoculation ought to command itself most readily for their adoption. He was glad to hear of those large figures from the Punjab and he should like to hear of equally large figures for the Presidency of Bombay (hear hear.) Above all he should have liked to hear of the largest figure for the great city of Bombay which called itself the most advanced in India—Urbs Prima Indis (Applause.) What had Bombay to boast of in that matter? What had they done? Poona was a comparatively small city yet, there the number of inoculated persons this year was ten to twelve thousand; while the figures for Bombay stood at 4,000 only. Poona had inoculated about five-tenth of its population and if Bombay did the same, it could inoculate 8,000 persons. He asked the people of Bombay to better themselves and remembering the exhortation which His Excellency the Governor had recently given, they should co-operate in making inoculation more popular in this city than it was now (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

Budget Estimates for 1908-09.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

RETURN OF MR. SHEPPARD.

Before proceeding with the formal business the Chairman said that he was sure the members would desire him to offer his hearty welcome to Mr. Sheppard. He was as welcome to them as Christmas was to good Christians. Their confidence in him was so great that his very presence induced in them a feeling of security and efficiency in Municipal administration. His return was quite opportune as they would now have the benefit of his assistance in finally framing of the budget which was watched and criticized this time as it was ever before.

Mr. Sheppard replying to the compliment, the Committee proceeded with the consideration of the budget estimates item by item.

The different items were accepted by the Committee as were proposed by the Commissioner with the following exceptions and the alterations were made in the figures accordingly.

EXPENDITURE SIDE.

Rs. 62,000 were added to the amount estimated for lighting in view of the Corporation resolution for improvement of lighting in the city.

An increase of one lakh was passed in the Municipal contribution to the Bombay Improvement Trust.

INCOME SIDE.

When the Committee were considering the income side, Mr. Wadia proposed that the general tax should be 9 per cent. instead of 8 per cent.

Mr. Tod seconded the amendment, but it was lost and the general tax was fixed at 8 per cent.

Dr. Dadachanji proposed and Kazi Kabiruddin seconded that the town duty on grain should not be abolished and that the estimates for income under that head should be increased by three lakhs.

This was carried and the alteration was made accordingly.

Water tax on the valuation of the properties was fixed at 3 1-2 per cent. instead of at 3 1-4, which would realise an increase of Rs. 62,000. The water tax on Meter measurement for trade purposes was reduced to 8 annas from 10 annas per 1000 gallons; for religious and charitable purposes to 2 annas from 3 annas; and for livery stables and buildings to 8 annas instead of 12 annas.

DR. SORAB'S APPOINTMENT.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner stating that he would be glad if the Committee and the Corporation would accord favourable consideration to Dr. Sorab's request to grant him the maximum salary of the past of the junior assistant to the Health Officer from 1st November 1907.

The Commissioner in his memorandum submitted:

"Under the Reorganization Scheme Dr. Sorab's salary was Rs. 1,000 p. m. and he had a line on a permanent appointment of Deputy Health Officer on Rs. 300 p. m. In the new scheme the pay of Dr. Sorab's post has been changed from Rs. 600-1,000 to Rs 600-750 thus reducing his salary from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 600. In the Civil Service Regulations there is a rule (Article 158) to the effect that the incumbent of an appointment, the pay of which is changed shall be treated as if he were transferred to a new appointment on the new pay provided that, if he prefers to retain his old pay, the Local Government may allow him to do so, postponing the change of the pay of the appointment till he vacates office.

The principle underlying the above rule cannot in the face of the direct orders of the Corporation be applied to Dr. Sorab but the existence of such a principle is a very strong argument in favour of granting any concession that may be granted. Dr. Sorab has put in nearly 11 years' service and was drawing Rs. 1,000 the maximum pay of his appointment in the Reorganization Scheme for over five years. Under Article 153 (a) Civil Service Regulations the maximum salary of a progressive appointment cannot be drawn except under circumstances which would justify a personal allowance. A reduction in pay of Rs. 400 p.m. would ordinarily be considered sufficient justification after 11 years of satisfactory service for the granting of a personal allowance. But to strengthen Dr. Sorab's case the undersigned would call to mind that the Standing Committee have set aside this rule in more cases than one, notably most recently in the case of Mr. Assessor Bavaji, Mr. Revenue Officer Master and Mr. Assistant Engineer Darnwalla. In the first two cases the maximum pay was given though each of the gentlemen had only comparatively a short time before received a very substantial increase in their pay and in the last case the maximum was given at once on appointment to the higher post. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see that there is any unreasonableness in Dr. Sorab's request."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Mail steamer, "Pennisular," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Burkett, Mr F H and Mrs	Rynes, Capt B H
Cornish, Miss M F	Simpson, Mr F W
Jones, Mr	Thorp, Mr J
Leech, Mr W	Walker, Mr
Partridge, Mr	Wilkinson, Mrs S M

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Brown, Mr P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr A W	Miller, Mr G W
Brocki, Mr St J H	Otto, Mr H
Bayley, Mr A	Paton, N F
Beresford, Maj K	Procter, Mr H E
Conyheare, Mr R C	Powell, Mr D W
D'Souza, Dr A N	Palmer, Mr A L H
Dobbie, Mr H	Praphit, Mr J M G
Davies, Mr W	Parker, Capt A E
French, Mrs	Redford, Mr A
Goodall, Mr C and Mrs C	Rich, Mr and Mrs
Glasford, Mrs A G R	Scroope, Mr H W
Howell, Mr B B and Mrs	Smith, Mr J T
Henriques, Mr C G	Stuart, Mr D and Mrs
Heildgrs, Mr K	Stursberg, Dr O
Jackson, Mr W G	Wolferstan, Mr H
Lloyds, Mrs E and infant	Whymper, Mr
McDawall, Mr W M E	

FROM BRINDISI.

Cable, Sir E	Gillam, Mr S J
Cable, Lady and Miss	

FOR KARACHI.

Austin, Rev I P J B and Mrs	Gordon, Mr D
Chamberlain Mr J T	Wright, Mr H C
Dixon, Lt-Col P E	

ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

Warrant from Benares.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged B. A. Berrill, a European, with cheating, under a warrant issued by the First Class Magistrate at Benares. It appears from evidence that the accused was found on Sunday last at the Ballard Pier and on being questioned by Mr. Favel said he had no means of subsistence. Shortly after the arrest, the Bombay Police received a telegram from Benares stating that the accused was wanted there in connection with a charge of cheating. Pending the arrival of a warrant from Benares, Mr. Favel charged the accused before Mr. Dracup on Monday with being a vagrant. The Magistrate declared the accused a vagrant and sent him to the Government Workhouse. The warrant was received the next day. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Benares for his trial.

BOMBAY 1st EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 14th December.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Wednesday 11th December 1907.

SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Rice's ch a h Deenar Rs 1,000
Mr P Framjee's b a h Come Soon, Rs. 1,000.
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's ch a h Frederick 13-3½, Rs. 500.
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Rummah, Rs. 1100
Messrs M Gooculdass & A Nanjee's ch a h Royal, Rs. 800
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Chum Chuman 14-0, Rs. 800,
Mr N J Jacob's b a h Almas 13-3½, Rs. 600.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 11th December 1907.

A MASSACHUSETTS clergyman, who is apparently over thirty years of age, evidently thinks he has yet time to reach his zenith. He has resigned his pastorate, after a most successful term of nine years, to devote all his time to golf. "I have done more work in thirty years," he says, "than a good many men have done in sixty years. I have collapsed twice under the strain."

BY THE WAY.

SIR PERCY SCOTT.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking publicly of Admiral (then Captain) Sir Percy Scott some time ago, stated that this distinguished officer "had had an uphill fight, had been misunderstood, and had had the old ladies of both sexes against him." This frank appreciation by Lord Charles makes rather interesting reading in the light of recent happenings. Sir Percy Scott has, like Lord Charles himself, been in the Royal Navy since the days of "wooden walls"—for he entered the Service in 1866 as a midshipman aboard the frigate "Forte." Under Sir William Hewitt, he served in the Congo and the Ashanti expeditions, and when in the "Inconstant" in 1882 he volunteered to bring up some siege-guns wherewithal to demolish Arabi Pasha's works. On a board fixed near the battery were displayed the words:

Lay me true and load me light,
And I'll play the devil with Arabi's right.

HIS FIRST SHIP.

After this Percy Scott was given his first ship, the "Scylla." In her—so deeply ingrained already was his passion for gunnery—he achieved the record of 87 per cent. of hits for quick-firing. All the world has heard of Percy Scott's achievement in gun-mounting when Ladysmith was beleaguered in 1899. Becoming Commandant of Durban when that centre was placed under martial law, Captain Scott was next ordered to China, where the "Terrible's" men and guns played a prominent part in the sanguinary events of 1900. It cannot be said that rewards were absolutely "showered" upon

MEN AND MATTERS.

A POPULAR PRINCESS.

Princess Alexander of Teck seems likely to take in twentieth-century society much the same place as did the Princess of Wales's mother, Princess Mary, in mid-Victorian days. As Princess Alice of Albany, her Royal Highness led a quiet, shadowed girlhood at Claremont with her widowed mother, and it is said that she early determined, like her cousin, the present Princess Royal, that she would not marry a foreign prince. No surprise was therefore felt by the friends which the Duchess of Albany possesses in every rank of life when the engagement of Princess Alice to Prince Alexander of Teck was announced. The Princess is a favourite niece of the King, and it was by his Majesty's wish that she and her husband were given a commodious suite of rooms in Henry the Third's Tower in Windsor Castle—where, by the way, the Princess was both born and married. Although the Royal soldier and his young wife are by no means wealthy, the Princess owns some remarkably fine jewels, including a unique diamond necklace which was left to the late Duchess of Teck by her aunt, Princess Mary of Gloucester. Princess Alice, in spite of her great youth, is a passionately devoted mother, and she spends much of her time with her tiny daughter and also with her baby son, who bears the fine old name of Rupert.

THE KAISERIN'S JEWELS.

The German Empress brought to Windsor large quantities of her beautiful jewels including her famous ropes and ornaments of matchless pearls. At the State banquet she presented a vision of splendour which justified in a double sense the compliment the Kaiser once paid her when he referred to her as the jewel that sheds lustre by my side." The Empress's magnificent diamonds, which she wears on great occasions at Court, are valued at a quarter of a million sterling. Most of them are heirlooms of the Prussian Crown, and can only be worn by a reigning queen, a dowager being unable to make use of them. The value of the diamonds which are the Kaiserin's private property amounts to over a hundred thousand pounds. The greater number of them were left to her by the Empress Augusta, who specialy bequathed to her granddaughter several dazzling necklets and parures. Her Majesty possesses forty diamond rings, and numberless bracelets, brooches, and pins. The principal ornament of her diadem is a diamond as large as a cherry, on each side of which are set from thirty to forty extremely fine stones. All these diamonds are kept locked in separate cases, and are put away in a secret strong-room, which is most carefully guarded. A few days before a Court function at which her Majesty intends to be present, a Court jeweller carefully examines the stones to see if any of them are loose or if they want cleaning. When the Empress appeared recently at a grand ball, the Court jeweller calculated that her train was beset with diamonds worth six thousand pounds, while her dancing shoes were valued at five hundred pounds.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In private life, however, the Empress wears hardly any jewellery at all—in fact her life, apart from State occasions, is conducted on the simplest possible lines. She is extremely economical as regards the clothing of her children, in fact, when her sons were boys the suits of the elder ones were actually cut down to fit their younger brothers! With her own wardrobe the Empress is equally careful. She has a staff of dressmakers who are always at work remodelling her gowns, so that it is possible for her to appear several times in them without their being recognised. At State functions she is as superbly dressed as any Queen in Europe, but when in the country she delights in the simplest costumes, a serge skirt, a pretty blouse, and a plain straw hat being her favourite attire.

THE DRUCE CASE DUKE.

Every visitor to Welbeck be he prince or peasant must have found it impossible to prevent his mind from dwelling on the "cause celebre" which bids fair to surpass in interest the Tichborne case. The old Duke's extraordinary personality is now being vividly recalled and discussed by many of the older inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and in the place of the present powerful, jovial-looking wearer of the strawberry leaves who delights in entertaining both gentle and simple, there rises up before them the form of a very different figure. They see once more a tall, slender, emaciated-looking man, with clear-cut, delicate features, stalking solitarily through the magnificent gardens, and wearing summer and winter a fly-away cape culminating in a high collar which, when buttoned together, completely hides the lower part of the face. The Druce Duke was a man of extraordinary gentleness and sensibility of feeling: he could not bear to hurt the feelings of any of those whom he suffered to approach him, and his hatred of what he considered ugliness amounted to a passion.

A TYPICAL STORY.

A story curiously illustrative both these peculiarities is still told in the neighbourhood. An architect of whom the great Duke was specially fond, and to whom he gave much employment, built a gateway which his Grace regarded as an eyesore; he was, however, far too kind-hearted to say anything to the creator of the monstrosity, so at night set an army of workmen to pull down the hated edifice. The architect, on his return, could hardly believe his eyes, but it shows with what awe the Duke was regarded that neither he nor anyone else about the place ever ventured to say a word expressing surprise at the gateway's disappearance. The Duke's horror of strangers was so great that he retained an army of men to warn them off, and oddly enough an embargo was also laid on dogs. While yet willing to be "chatty" with any one of the three thousand workmen who were habitually employed on the place, the Duke shunned with a kind of fear the presence of any of his equals.

A POSSIBLE SENSATION.

According to current gossip, the most formidable witness the Druce claimant will have to face is Lady Cork. This wonderful old lady, even though she celebrated her golden wedding four years ago is still strong and vigorous with her mental faculties wholly unimpaired. Lady Cork, for the present Earl being unmarried she is not compelled to prefix the ugly word Dowager to the title she has borne so long, was an old and valued friend of the eccentric Duke. At the very time it is claimed he was posing as Mr. Druce of Baker Street, he saw her constantly, and when at Welbeck there were often despatched to her by his orders huge quantities of flowers and fruit, venison and trout. It is believed that this venerable lady is prepared not only to assert that to the best of her belief the Duke of Portland had no connection of any kind with the upholsterer, but also that she knew the latter quite well, and can assert most positively that he bore but a slight resemblance to her esteemed dneal friend.

A REMARKABLE KING.

King Charles of Roumania, whose state of health is once more giving anxiety to his people, has probably had a more romantic career than any other crowned head in Europe. Although not so well known to the world at large as his famous Queen, "Carmen Sylva," he is, in his own way, equally remarkable. He began life as an officer in the Prussian army, and as Prince Charles of Hohenzollern was exceedingly popular with his countrymen. In 1866, at the age of twenty-seven, he was called upon to go to Roumania as reigning Prince, and Prince Bismarck advised him to accept the honour in spite of the dangerous political condition of the country; "For," said he sarcastically, "it will at least provide you with some interesting reminiscences." At first the young ruler was looked upon with a great deal of suspicion by his new subjects and chaos reigned everywhere; but he had resolved to make the people like him and to restore the country to order, and, in spite of Bismarck's sneering words, he has lived to do both. "On setting foot on this soil," he said when he first entered Roumania, "I have become a Roumanian;" and he at once set to work to deserve his new title by throwing himself heart and soul into the great task of reforming the state. In the forty odd years which have elapsed since that time he has almost completely revolutionised the old order of things, and even his best friends have been astounded at his success. His marriage to Princess Elizabeth of Wied put a crowning touch to his triumph as a ruler, and to-day the name of "Carmen Sylva" is one of the most respected and most popular in Europe. After reigning for fifteen years as Prince, his principality was declared an independent kingdom, and he assumed the higher title of a King in 1881.

FORGOT HIS OWN NAME.

When Prince Charles was first called upon to rule over Roumania, the country was in such a turbulent condition that he had to make a secret journey across the Austrian frontier into his new home. His passport was made out in an assumed name, and he himself was carefully disguised. At one point an officer demanded his name, and he found to his dismay that he had forgotten it. Things might have become unpleasant, but his companion came to his rescue by asking to pay duty on some dutiable goods, thus giving the perplexed royal gentleman an opportunity to look at his passport to see who he was!

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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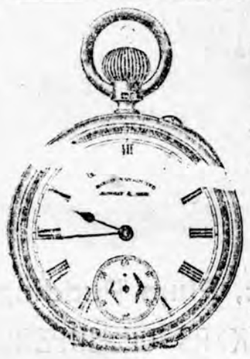

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Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:

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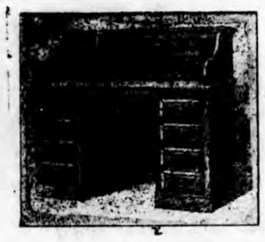

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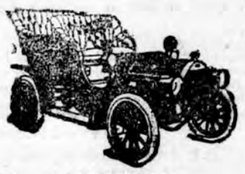

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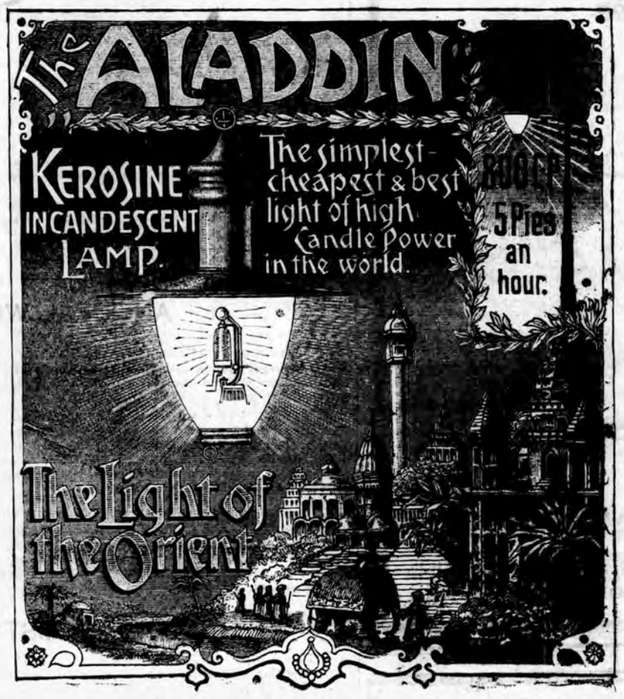
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